



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

County Medical Officer

and

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1961

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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, My Lords,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year was another one of steady expansion, the main interest being centred on the steps taken to implement the scheme approved for the development of the mental health section. In this section at long last a suitable site has been found and purchased in Driffeld for the building of a junior training centre and residential hostel. Pending the building of this centre and an adult centre at Beverley, an increased number of mentally sub-normal children and adults have been found places in centres provided by neighbouring authorities. For the care of the mentally ill an additional social club has been opened in Bridlington, and the number of patients referred to the mental welfare officers for supportive visits has more than doubled compared with the previous year. These officers are now achieving a very satisfactory and close co-ordination with the staffs of the hospitals and with the psychiatrists and this is proving to be of increasing value to the domiciliary care of the patients concerned.

The Census taken in the early part of 1961 gave a population of the Administrative County of 223,783, that is somewhat less than the estimated population for 1960. The estimated population of 224,510 for mid-1961 was therefore only slightly higher than the estimated figure for 1960. The birth rate again rose and reached 15·9 per thousand population, the highest rate since 1949. The death rate also rose from 12·2 to 13·1 per thousand population and once again 49% of deaths occurred in people aged over 75. The infant mortality rate fell to 17 per thousand live births, the lowest rate on record, but the stillbirth rate rose slightly to 18·7 per thousand total births from the low record of 17·2 in 1960.

Among the infectious diseases there were welcome falls in the numbers of cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough. The number of cases of measles was expected to be much higher than the low figure for 1960, but the disease was much more widespread than was anticipated and in the final event over 4,000 cases were notified—the largest number since the disease became notifiable in 1940. In September and early October an outbreak of poliomyelitis in

Kingston upon Hull was showing signs of rapid extension and it was decided to try to control the outbreak by the mass administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine. At first this administration was limited to Hull residents and to those people who had reason to visit the city for any purpose, but later, owing to the occurrence of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis in Haltemprice, Withernsea and Patrington, the administration of oral vaccine was extended to these areas. In all nearly 72,000 East Riding residents took doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine on this occasion. Most of these came from the area of the County immediately adjoining Hull, and the majority obtained their supplies of the vaccine when visiting Hull, only 14,000 attending the distribution centres which were opened in the County. In all there were ten confirmed cases of poliomyelitis during the year. The disease was responsible for one death.

Once again I wish to record my thanks to members of the Health Committee and School Welfare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee for their continued help and support and also to all members of the staffs of the General and School Health Departments for another year of loyal and conscientious service.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. WATSON,

County Medical Officer.

County Hall,

BEVERLEY.

August, 1962.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1961

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Tel. No.: Office, Beverley 81281; Home, Beverley 82609.

ACTING DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Buckrose Health Division. Oxford Street, Bridlington. Tel. 4653.

J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Haltemprice Health Division. Anlaby House, Anlaby. Tel. Kirkella 58445.

L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Holderness Health Division. Lord Roberts Road, Beverley. Tel. 81281.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Howdenshire Health Division. Burnby Lane, Pocklington. Tel. 3226.

W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Patricia Gabb, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret Mulvein, M.B., Ch.B.

I. W. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B.

Olive M. Sparrow, M.B., B.S.

Margaret L. Walker, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

G. R. Smith, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Miss J. M. Cripps, L.D.S.

A. A. Jones, L.D.S. (to 31st July, 1961).

L. B. Wilson, L.D.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER.

G. R. Gray.

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

S. Bateman.

G. E. Howes.

J. Liptrot.

K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

Post vacant.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Post vacant.

SOCIAL WORKER (CHILD GUIDANCE).

Miss S. Graham, Soc. Dip.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Mrs. E. McCreadie, R.M.N.

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

Miss S. Bellman, L.C.S.T. (to 16th September, 1961).

Miss A. Clarke, L.C.S.T.

Miss P. Hart, L.C.S.T. (to 8th December, 1961).

Mrs. P. A. Gibbard (from 23rd October, 1961).

ORGANISER OF DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Mrs. J. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Miss S. M. Savage, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

COUNTY DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

Mrs. E. Allman, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Arthur, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Ashbridge, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (from 1st January, 1961).

Mrs. K. M. Barnes, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss E. Beal, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Mrs. C. Bell, S.R.N. (part-time) (from 6th February, 1961).

Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Bilton, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. W. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Bradford, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss K. Bratley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Miss M. Brighton, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 11th September, 1961).

Mrs. E. Bristow, S.E.A.N.

Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss M. Cammidge, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Campey, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. L. Colbeck, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss H. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Coverdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss V. Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss I. M. Darley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Miss I. Derving, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Mrs. M. E. C. Dickinson, S.R.N. (from 13th November, 1961).

Miss B. Dolphin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss D. Dove, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (to 13th November, 1961).

Mrs. E. Eyre, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. K. Fawley, S.R.N.

Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. E. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st May, 1961).

Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. A. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. Hall, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Miss M. Hallam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Mrs. V. Hay, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (from 1st August, 1961).

Miss M. E. Hodgson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss D. E. Holden, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Miss E. Hutchinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. E. Jenkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Lenderyou, S.R.N.

Miss E. McFetrich, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Mrs. M. Merriman, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. F. Miles, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (from 1st January, 1961).

Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss G. Rider, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. E. Rozenbroek, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.
 Mrs. P. Shearer, S.R.N.
 Mrs. N. Smith, S.C.M. (to 8th August, 1961).
 Miss M. Spavin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
 Mrs. V. Stockdale, S.R.N.
 Miss J. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
 Miss M. Warcup, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Warder, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. H. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. West, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. J. Winship, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. M. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. D. Wylie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss E. Binley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss E. M. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
 Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. I. Broadhurst, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. I. Burge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss B. Byers, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.
 Miss M. K. Clarkson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss F. H. Collier, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st May, 1961).
 Miss C. Connolly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss J. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
 Miss O. M. H. Gardam, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 31st March, 1961).
 Mrs. W. M. Greysmith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss A. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. M. Holden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss D. Hunt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss D. H. Lemar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss M. M. Reid, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss I. Rippon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st July, 1961).
 Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. W. M. Wilde, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

**Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities
at 31st December, 1961.**

Local Authority	Name of Medical Officer
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington.....	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Hedon.....	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
URBAN DISTRICTS	
Driffeld	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Filey	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Haltemprice	L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Hornsea	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Withernsea.....	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington.....	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Derwent	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Driffeld	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Pocklington	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

Section 1. – Vital Statistics

POPULATION

Districts	Census, 1961	Estimated	
		1960	1961
Administrative County	223,783	224,470	224,510
Urban Districts.....	114,037	112,540	112,900
Rural Districts	109,746	111,930	111,610

The rates for the various statistics given in this report are based on the Registrar General's estimated population for mid-1961, i.e. 224,510. The preliminary report of the Census for 1961 gave the population of the administrative county at the time the Census was taken in April, 1961, as 223,783.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	23.5	24.0	23.8
1911—1920	20.3	19.3	20.8
1921—1930	17.9	16.6	18.8
1931—1940	14.8	14.4	14.9
1941—1950	17.2	17.2	17.2
1951	14.5	14.1	14.8
1952	14.9	14.6	15.2
1953	15.0	14.8	15.3
1954	14.2	14.0	14.4
1955	13.8	13.8	13.8
1956	14.4	14.1	14.8
1957	15.0	14.7	15.4
1958	14.3	14.2	14.4
1959	15.0	14.8	15.1
1960	15.5	15.8	15.2
1961	15.9	16.3	15.6

*Average rate per 10 year period.

The live birth rate for the County was 15·9, a slight increase on the rate for 1960 which was 15·5. The provisional rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 17·4 per thousand population, and to compare the East Riding rate with this figure, use has to be made of the comparability factor which takes into consideration the age and sex constitution of the County. When this factor is applied to the crude birth rate for the County of 15·9 the adjusted rate so obtained is 17·18.

There were 3,573 live births and 68 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,641, an increase of 103 on the 1960 figures. Of these births, 283 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners and midwives was 5,958, and 10 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 2,606 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 18·7 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 17·2 in 1960 and 21·3 in 1959. The provisional rate for England and Wales was 19·1.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Number of Illegitimate Live Births in the County:

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1950	180	87	93
1951	153	75	78
1952	141	62	79
1953	124	66	58
1954	116	61	55
1955	111	54	57
1956	114	67	47
1957	111	47	64
1958	101	42	59
1959	123	66	57
1960	126	60	66
1961	137	65	72

There were 137 illegitimate live births—eleven more than in 1960.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0·61 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·56 in the previous year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County was 3·8% of the total live births.

DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES)
per 1,000 of the Population

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	13.7	15.1	13.2
1911—1920	13.6	14.6	12.9
1921—1930	12.2	13.2	11.6
1931—1940	12.3	13.0	11.6
1941—1950	12.0	12.9	11.1
1951	12.4	13.7	11.2
1952	11.4	12.3	10.6
1953	12.1	13.2	11.0
1954	12.4	13.9	10.9
1955	12.1	13.6	10.6
1956	12.4	13.8	11.1
1957	12.2	13.7	10.6
1958	12.6	13.7	11.5
1959	12.3	13.7	10.9
1960	12.2	13.4	11.1
1961	13.1	14.6	11.6

*Average rate per 10 year period.

There were 2,938 deaths registered for the County in 1961, an increase of 193 on the figure for the previous year. This gives a death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.2 in 1960. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 12.2 compared with the provisional rate for England and Wales, which was 12.0. The rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 11.5.

As in 1960, 74% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over and 49% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (1,048), cancer (482), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (407). These three causes accounted for 65.9% of the deaths, as compared with 69.5% in 1960.

The 1,048 deaths due to heart diseases were 6 more than in 1960 and represent a rate of 4.7 per thousand population, as compared with a rate of 4.6 in 1960.

Compared with 1960 the number of deaths attributed to cancer increased from 460 to 482, the rate per thousand population rising from 2.05 to 2.15. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus was responsible for 89 of these deaths, a decrease of 7 on the high figure for 1960. Deaths from cancer of the stomach were 56 as compared with 58 in the previous year. Leukaemia was responsible for 18 deaths as against 12 in 1960 and 15 in 1959.

Of the 482 deaths due to cancer, 261 occurred in urban areas and 221 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2.3 and 2.0 per thousand population.

Motor vehicle and other accidents were responsible for 117 deaths during the year. In 1960 deaths from these two causes numbered 100.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death for the year 1961:

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	6	3	9
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective diseases.....	1	2	3
Cancer of stomach.....	32	24	56
Cancer of lungs, bronchus.....	78	11	89
Cancer of breast.....	—	51	51
Cancer of uterus.....	—	14	14
Cancer, other forms.....	136	118	254
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	11	7	18
Diabetes	5	5	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system...	172	235	407
Coronary disease, angina.....	307	219	526
Hypertension with heart disease	23	26	49
Other heart disease.....	196	277	473
Other circulatory disease.....	75	74	149
Influenza	18	23	41
Pneumonia	72	59	131
Bronchitis	105	45	150
Other diseases of respiratory system..	17	3	20
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum....	14	6	20
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea....	5	3	8
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	11	10	21
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	23	—	23
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion..	—	1	1
Congenital malformations.....	8	8	16
Other diseases	121	134	255
Motor vehicle accidents.....	29	11	40
All other accidents.....	30	47	77
Suicide	11	12	23
Homicide	1	—	1
Totals	1,507	1,431	2,938

The following table sets out the deaths in grouped diseases distributed according to the various age groups:

Age Group	Infectious Disease (including Syphilis)		Tuberculosis		Malignant Disease		Heart and Circulatory Diseases		Respiratory Diseases (including influenza)		Intestinal Diseases		Violence		All Other Causes		All Causes	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2.9	2	7.1	3	2.1	45	13.8	60	2.0
1—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	4	1.2	—	—	2	1.4	5	1.5	12	0.4
5—	1	20.0	—	—	2	0.4	—	—	1	0.3	1	3.6	6	4.3	5	1.5	16	0.5
15—	—	—	2	20.0	2	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.6	1	3.6	13	9.2	2	0.6	24	0.8
25—	—	—	1	10.0	25	5.2	16	1.0	6	1.7	1	3.6	14	9.9	9	2.8	72	2.5
45—	1	20.0	4	40.0	168	34.9	230	14.4	69	20.2	5	17.8	42	29.8	54	16.6	573	19.5
65—	1	20.0	3	30.0	149	30.9	411	25.6	95	27.8	7	25.0	20	14.2	48	14.7	734	25.0
75—	2	40.0	—	—	135	28.0	945	58.9	155	45.3	11	39.3	41	29.1	158	48.5	1,447	49.3
Totals	5	—	10	—	482	—	1,604	—	342	—	28	—	141	—	326	—	2,938	—



DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	110	114	107
1911—1920	82	84	81
1921—1930	61	59	63
1931—1940	51	50	53
1941—1950	39	40	39
1951	28	30	26
1952	24	27	21
1953	27	26	28
1954	23	23	23
1955	24	26	22
1956	24	27	22
1957	21	23	19
1958	22	20	24
1959	18	19	17
1960	19	19	19
1961	17	17	16

*Average rate per 10 year period.

There were 60 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1961, 7 less than in 1960, the infant mortality rate being 17 per 1,000 live births, the lowest rate on record. The provisional rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 21·6 compared with 21·9 in 1960.

The distribution of the infant deaths between various primary causes is shown in the following table:

	Urban	Rural	Total
Pneumonia	5	4	9
Bronchitis	2	—	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . .	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	8	6	14
Birth injury	—	3	3
Atelectasis	2	1	3
Prematurity	12	6	18
Other diseases and causes	4	6	10
Totals	33	27	60

Of the 60 infant deaths, 42 (70%) occurred during the neonatal period, that is before the baby was four weeks old, and many of these deaths took place within a few hours or a few days of birth. In 18 cases death was due to prematurity and this number represents 30% of all the infant deaths.

Deaths which take place within the first week after birth and stillbirths are classified as perinatal deaths. Nearly all are due to causes, some of which may be preventable, which operate during the ante-natal period and during the actual process of birth. In 1961 the number of these perinatal deaths was 102 (made up of 68 stillbirths and 34 infant deaths) and represented a rate of 28·0 per 1,000 total births. In 1960 this rate was 29·1.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The vital statistics relating to mothers and infants are summarised below:

Live Births	
Number	3,573
Rate per 1,000 population	15·91
Illegitimate Live births (per cent of total live births) ..	3·83
Stillbirths	
Number	68
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	18·68
Total Live and Still Births.....	3,641
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year).....	60
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.....	16·79
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16·59
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21·90
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births).....	11·75
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births).....	9·52
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	28·01
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	0·27

Section 2. – Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CARE

Most women continue to obtain their ante-natal care from general practitioners and district midwives and, if they have been offered beds in hospitals for their confinements, they also attend at the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.

Domiciliary midwives paid 11,646 ante-natal visits and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 3,412 women. Many of the patients to whom this service was rendered were going into hospitals for their confinements.

Sessions are held in various parts of the County to give ante-natal teaching and instruction on relaxation. Details regarding attendances at the classes which were in operation during the year are shown below:

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of new attenders	No. of women attending	No. of attendances
Anlaby.....	49	58	72	444
Beverley.....	66	54	59	331
Cottingham.....	47	53	67	484
Driffeld*.....	4	4	4	16
Hessle	48	96	112	771
Hornsea†.....	14	4	7	38
Totals	228	269	321	2,084

*Class opened during year.

†Class closed during year.

POST-NATAL CARE

Post-natal clinics are held at the Westwood, Fulford, East Riding General, and "The Avenue" hospitals for patients who have been confined in these institutions.

Three thousand, two hundred and thirty-seven women are reported as having had post-natal examinations by their own doctors through the National Health Service Maternity Medical Services Scheme.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death in the County during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.27 per 1,000 total births.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTELS

During the year, 13 cases have been provided with hostel accommodation in the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association's hostels.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

There has been an increase of 343 in the number of children attending, and an increase of 940 in the total number of attendances at the infant welfare centres as compared with the figures for 1960. The number of children born in 1961 who attended the centres during the year was 1,946. This represents 54% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year 49 infant welfare centres were operating.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year at the infant welfare centres in the County are given in the following table:

Infant Welfare Centre	Frequency of Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total number of attendances during year	
		1961	1960	1959-1956	Total	Average per session
Aldbrough	Every 4 weeks	10	23	38	323	25
Anlaby	Twice weekly	157	152	168	4,208	53
Barlby	Every 2 weeks	21	23	8	390	15
Beverley	Twice weekly	199	240	508	4,958	40
Bilton	Every 2 weeks	58	32	45	888	40
Bishop Burton	Every 4 weeks	5	10	26	214	16
Brandesburton	Every 4 weeks	11	13	23	318	24
Bridlington	Twice weekly	210	154	111	2,913	39
Bridlington (West Hill)	Every 2 weeks	26	40	27	494	20
Brough	Weekly	79	80	58	1,865	36
Cottingham	Twice weekly	128	147	187	4,781	47
Driffield	Weekly	67	77	58	1,593	32
Dunnington	Every 4 weeks	17	6	10	130	11
Elvington	Every 4 weeks	8	11	11	100	9
Filey	Every 2 weeks	36	43	13	816	31
Flamborough	Every 2 weeks	17	24	22	631	24
Flixton	Every 4 weeks	6	4	7	116	9
Fulford	Every 2 weeks	29	24	11	426	12
Gilberdyke	Every 4 weeks	11	11	12	140	10
Hedon	Every 2 weeks	23	34	43	687	27
Hessle	Twice weekly	209	171	97	4,141	42
Holme	Every 2 weeks	17	17	12	365	14
Hornsea	Weekly	65	79	86	1,344	29
Howden	Every 4 weeks	20	26	18	249	18
Hunmanby	Every 2 weeks	10	20	16	516	20
Keyingham	Every 4 weeks	8	21	21	195	15
Leconfield R.A.F.	Every 2 weeks	34	40	100	693	29
Leven	Every 4 weeks	3	11	13	175	13
Long Riston	Every 4 weeks	10	14	29	269	21
Market Weighton	Every 2 weeks	30	15	30	452	18
Newport	Every 4 weeks	13	11	10	175	16
North Cave	Every 4 weeks	31	19	25	626	24
North Ferriby	Every 2 weeks	36	36	45	536	21
North Newbald	Every 4 weeks	7	8	24	137	11
Norton	Every 4 weeks	25	37	11	692	28
Patrington	Every 4 weeks	5	8	12	136	14
Pocklington	Every 2 weeks	23	13	16	342	14
Preston	Every 2 weeks	26	16	49	680	25
Riccall*	Every 4 weeks	2	3	4	16	2
Rillington	Every 4 weeks	16	15	11	228	18
Sherburn	Every 4 weeks	13	17	14	207	16
Skidby†	Every 4 weeks	16	11	17	121	24
South Cave	Every 4 weeks	9	18	7	193	15
Stamford Bridge	Every 4 weeks	8	7	17	171	13
Swanland*	Every 4 weeks	1	4	4	13	7
Walkington	Every 4 weeks	4	5	24	135	10
Warter	Every 4 weeks	3	4	11	144	12
Welton	Every 4 weeks	12	11	11	151	12
Willerby	Weekly	102	108	110	2,494	48
Withernsea	Every 2 weeks	65	59	49	1,258	25
Wold Newton	Every 4 weeks	5	3	8	96	8
Totals	—	1,946	1,974	2,287	42,941	—

*Centres closed during the year.

†Centre opened during the year.

DENTAL CARE

The position with regard to availability of dental officers has continued to deteriorate, but the service has continued to be given to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children on the same basis as in previous years. The numbers treated in each category have been fewer, especially in the case of young children.

The need to interest expectant and nursing mothers in the importance of dental care has continued to be brought specially to the notice of health visitors and midwives.

Domiciliary midwives have continued to make returns about the dental examination arrangements for patients booked for domiciliary confinements and during the year 723 of these reports were received. These showed that, of this number of expectant mothers, 580 stated that they were attending or intended to go to dentists in private practice for inspection and necessary treatment, and that 29 requested inspection and treatment through the County dental service. In 96 cases the women were already provided with dentures and did not require dental treatment and in 18 cases suggestions that dental inspection should be carried out were refused.

Details of the work carried out for mothers and young children by the County dental service are as follows:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	55	51	50	39
Children under five	72	66	66	66

Forms of the dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	188	145
General Anæsthetics	15	55
Fillings	43	17
Scalings and gum treatment.....	17	—
Silver Nitrate treatment.....	—	—
Radiographs	2	—
Dentures Provided:		
Full Upper or Lower	25	—
Partial Upper or Lower.....	13	—
Crowns or Inlays	—	—

PREMATURE INFANTS

The arrangements for the supply on loan of suitable cots, equipment and clothing for the home nursing of premature infants continued as before but once again very few requests have been made for these articles.

If an infant at birth weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, it is presumed to be premature, and on this basis 246 premature live births and 44 premature stillbirths have occurred during the year. Of these 190 live births and 39 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 53 live births and 5 stillbirths among infants born in the mother's own homes and 3 live births among infants born in private nursing homes. Twenty-two of the infants born in their mothers' own homes were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 246 premature infants born alive, 18 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 7 died before they were four weeks old. Twenty who died were under 4 lbs. 6 oz. in weight at birth.

Of all births 7·8% were regarded as being premature. Among domiciliary births this percentage of premature births was 6·3%, compared with 8·3% of the births which took place in hospitals.

Since the completion of the special infant care unit at the Hedon Road Maternity Hospital there has been an increase in the number of premature babies being transported to that hospital, and consequently an increased use of the special premature baby ambulance which is made available on request by the Hull Corporation Ambulance Service.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

When Mrs. Williams, the special Welfare Visitor for the care of unmarried mothers, retired at the end of February 1961 arrangements were made for this work to be taken over by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, who appointed an additional social worker to deal with most of the cases in the County. In all, during the year 104 cases have been helped, of whom 90 were new applications.

There were 137 illegitimate live births during 1961, and it would therefore appear that in nearly 70% of these unfortunate cases the help of the social worker was sought. In 13 instances, or just under 10% of all cases, admission to a Mother and Baby Hostel was arranged.

After reaching a maximum of 334 live births in 1946, representing a rate of 1·7 per 1,000 population, or 8·9% of all live births, the number of illegitimate births gradually fell each year until 1958 when the number was 101 representing a rate of 0·46 per 1,000 population, or 3·2% of the total live births. Since then both the total numbers of illegitimate births and the rates have increased each year, and in 1961 the illegitimate birth rate was 0·61 per 1,000 population and 3·8% of the total live births were illegitimate. This increase in rates is disturbing, especially as so many of the patients come into the younger age groups. About a third of the unmarried mothers did not wish, or were unable, to keep their infants and many of these placed them for adoption. The social worker advises and helps on this matter, but all adoptions are arranged through Adoption Societies.

During the year 92 of the 104 cases seen by the social worker have been completed with the following results:

Mothers returned home with child	49
Babies placed for adoption	24
Babies placed in nursery or foster home	16
Babies died	3

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The running of this service has continued to involve a very considerable amount of work, but the help given by the Women's Voluntary Service has continued to be extremely reliable and valuable. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffeld, Dunswell, Filey, Hedon, Hessle, Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington, and Willerby. The help given by 83 voluntary distributors in the villages has also been very much appreciated.

The amounts of the various foods distributed during the year were:

National Dried Milk	43,400 tins
Cod Liver Oil	8,234 bottles
Orange Juice	56,072 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	7,848 packets

As compared with 1960 there have been reductions in the issues of 7,764 tins of Dried Milk, 5,542 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 33,345 bottles of Orange Juice, and 2,680 packets of Vitamin A and D tablets.

The marked decreases in the issues of cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets occurred in the second half of the year, and were presumably connected with the increase in the price of orange juice and the introduction of charges for cod liver oil and vitamin tablets which came into operation on the 1st June, 1961.

In October, information was received from the Ministry of Health to the effect that arrangements were being made to ensure that should the amount of Iodine 131 in liquid milk reach danger level for infants under one year of age, as a result of the nuclear tests which had been carried out by Russia, alternative forms of milk would immediately be made available until the danger period had passed. Emergency measures were accordingly taken to prepare facilities for the large amount of processed milk which it would be necessary to store, and to plan the transport of this processed milk to the various issuing centres and its distribution from those centres.

Fortunately it proved not to be necessary to put these plans into operation, but everything remains ready to apply them should the need arise as the result of any future nuclear experiments.

HEALTH VISITING

Developments in the Health Visiting service have been limited by the difficulty of obtaining staff. During the year it was only possible to maintain the staff at the original level and not to increase it as was intended following the increase in establishment. Once again it was found to be impossible to fill any of the three vacancies for student health visitors.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 22 health visitor/school nurses and two school nurses and one part-time appointment had been made of a nurse not holding the full qualifications of a health visitor to undertake some of the more routine work in clinics and in the school health services.

Details of the main work done during the year by Health Visitors are set out below:

Visits to expectant mothers:	
First visits	475
Subsequent visits	370
Visits to infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	3,433
Subsequent visits	16,419
Visits to children aged 1 and under 2 years	9,199
Visits to children aged 2 and under 5 years	18,222
Visits to tuberculosis cases	710
Visits to aged persons	1,208
Visits for care and after-care	423
Visits for other reasons	1,984

In addition to hospitals at Beverley and Driffield, patients from the County are admitted to general hospitals in Hull, Leeds, York and Scarborough, and it has not proved to be practical or to be justified to ask individual health visitors to specialise in the follow-up of patients suffering from particular illnesses, and to attend regularly at all the hospitals at which these patients were receiving treatment. Routine arrangements of course exist for any health visitor to co-operate with hospital staffs in the interests of any patients living in her area.

Special arrangements have been worked out for a very close co-operation to be developed between appropriate health visitors and the staff of the special child care unit at the Hull Maternity Hospital in respect of infants who are admitted to that unit.

During the year health visitors have continued the routine testing of the urine of young infants with a view to the early diagnosis of the condition known as phenylketonuria. Tests were carried out by health visitors for 2,647 infants during the year. No cases of the condition were found.

The need for health visitors to work much more closely with general practitioners is becoming increasingly evident, and attempts have continued to be made to arrange for this to happen. However, until the number of health visitors has been increased, and consequent reductions in the sizes of their areas have been achieved, it will not be possible generally to adopt a scheme which allows for health visitors to work in conjunction with a particular general medical practitioner or group of practitioners.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE

In the majority of instances, domiciliary nursing sisters combine the duties of nurse and midwife. At the end of the year there were two vacancies and the staff numbered 44 nurse/midwives and 17 domiciliary nurses, a total of 61.

Twenty-two of the nurses are Queen's Nursing Sisters, as are also the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.

Arrangements are made for all nurses who have not had special district training to receive that training, and four nurses received this training during the year.

Twelve nurses attended refresher courses during the year.

At the end of 1961 the position with regard to housing and transport of the domiciliary nursing staff was as follows:

Housing

Number living in accommodation provided by the County Council:	
(a) Property owned by the County Council	11
(b) Property leased from County District Councils	20
(c) Property leased from other owners	1
Number renting houses owned by the County District Councils	1
Number living in houses owned by themselves or rented from private owners	26
Number living in lodgings or with relatives	2

Transport

Number using cars provided by the County Council	49
Number using their own cars	11

A comparison of the figures shown in the table with those of the previous year shows that visits paid to homes have decreased by 4,717 and that the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year was 348 less than in 1960.

Just over 60% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in over 16% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Almost 66% of the total visits were to patients over 65 years of age; many of these visits were to patients suffering from chronic illness, and again, out of the total visits, 47% were to patients who had to be visited on more than twenty-four occasions.

Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent 32% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

Arrangements continue to be made whereby selected domiciliary nursing sisters undertake additional special supervisory and advisory duties for patients attending hospital diabetic clinics. At the end of 1961 eight nurses were giving this service for the areas of the County served by the diabetic clinics at the York County Hospital, the Westwood Hospital at Beverley, the East Riding General Hospital at Driffield, and the Scarborough General Hospital. During the year these selected nurses paid 1,125 special supervisory and advisory visits to diabetic patients.

On the domiciliary midwifery side, the number of cases attended was 919, a decrease of 67 on the number attended in 1960. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits totalled 28,371. In addition, owing to the demand on the beds in some of the maternity units, many patients are discharged before the end of the normal lying-in period of ten days, and the domiciliary midwife is then usually called on to visit the patient on her return to her home and continues to visit until the end of the lying-in period. Midwives were called upon to visit 447 patients under these circumstances.

The percentage of domiciliary live and still births for the County as a whole was 26 %, compared with 29 % in 1960. The percentage of the domiciliary births in the various County Districts can be seen from the following table:

District	Registered Total Births	Domiciliary Births as Notified	Percentage Domiciliary
Beverley M.B.	267	66	25
Bridlington M.B.	390	25	6
Driffield U.D.	118	28	24
Filey U.D.	63	26	41
Haltemprice U.D.	754	204	27
Hedon M.B.	46	13	28
Hornsea U.D.	82	20	24
Norton U.D.	65	6	9
Withernsea U.D.	83	18	22
Aggregate of U.D.s	1,868	406	22
Beverley R.D.	395	111	28
Bridlington R.D.	99	9	9
Derwent R.D.	202	92	46
Driffield R.D.	179	39	22
Holderness R.D.	338	87	26
Howden R.D.	203	99	49
Norton R.D.	135	24	18
Pocklington R.D.	222	81	36
Aggregate of R.D.s	1,773	542	31
Total County	3,641	948	26

Due to the fact that a relatively small number of confinements are domiciliary ones, only 15 of the midwives had more than twenty-four cases during the year.

At the end of the year, 43 County domiciliary midwives and one midwife in private practice were suitably qualified to administer analgesia. During the year 724 domiciliary cases were given gas and air or trilene during their confinements, i.e. 79 % of the women confined in their own homes had this type of help.

Midwives are supplied with packs containing sterilised maternity outfits which are issued free of charge in the case of every domiciliary confinement.

According to the returns received, during the year 498 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. This represents 54 % of the domiciliary births in the County.

District	DOMICILIARY NURSING							DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY											No. of cases visited on discharge from hospital before 10th day	No. of visits		
	No. of cases		No. of visits		No. of patients 65 or over at first visit *	No. of patients visited for more than 24 times in year *	No. of visits for injections only (no nursing given) †	No. of deliveries attended				No. of cases receiving gas and air		No. of cases receiving Trilene		No. of cases receiving Pethidine		Ante-natal		Lying-in		
								Dr. not booked		Dr. booked		Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery			Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Ex-hospital
	Medical	Surgical	Medical	Surgical				Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Aldbrough	61	17	2,107	285	42	8	945	—	—	6	17	3	7	2	1	2	6	15	177	405	73	
Barlby	28	2	301	19	13	—	223	—	3	5	30	—	—	4	30	3	17	7	625	658	31	
Beeford	63	24	1,388	738	45	10	289	—	—	4	4	3	2	1	—	3	—	7	131	133	55	
Beverley No. 1	18	—	352	50	10	2	144	—	—	20	13	1	2	8	8	11	5	71	680	681	415	
Beverley No. 2	23	3	813	39	12	1	56	1	—	14	33	—	—	12	24	4	3	6	406	874	133	
Beverley No. 3	10	—	376	39	6	—	150	—	—	18	7	—	—	17	6	2	2	15	226	419	270	
Beverley No. 4	101	16	1,768	231	85	23	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beverley No. 5	95	9	2,024	489	59	15	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bishop Burton	36	5	800	88	23	3	54	—	1	21	14	—	—	16	14	6	4	16	220	598	105	
Brandesburton	45	16	2,113	635	44	13	1,130	—	—	5	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	14	160	156	135	
Bridlington No. 1	71	9	1,890	161	57	14	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridlington No. 2	39	2	1,573	152	33	4	95	—	—	3	5	3	4	—	—	1	1	4	72	134	25	
Bridlington No. 3	72	19	2,090	283	67	17	824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridlington No. 4	79	9	1,620	262	60	13	349	—	—	8	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	190	195	14	
Bridlington No. 5	71	9	2,322	157	59	17	908	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	3	2	6	70	163	11	
Bridlington No. 6	75	9	1,977	190	64	12	964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottingham No. 1	56	17	3,292	269	50	13	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottingham No. 2	73	18	2,992	534	60	16	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottingham No. 3	33	8	1,402	398	29	5	599	—	—	16	16	2	—	14	13	14	9	26	450	491	391	
Cottingham No. 4	43	9	2,265	411	50	13	1,170	—	—	28	13	—	—	28	11	20	5	15	589	728	176	
Cottingham No. 5	60	4	2,847	180	37	7	1,580	—	2	22	1	—	—	17	2	16	2	16	299	459	157	
Driffield No. 1	33	14	2,124	967	33	7	558	—	—	11	16	—	—	9	16	8	16	1	272	415	7	
Driffield No. 2	51	6	2,741	343	38	29	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Driffield No. 3	24	1	2,091	108	16	12	544	—	—	5	11	—	—	4	6	4	10	3	128	288	22	
Escrick	39	1	1,347	23	24	10	102	—	—	3	21	—	—	2	18	3	17	2	268	495	4	
Filey	81	12	2,239	199	51	16	1,416	1	—	19	5	—	—	18	3	12	1	—	311	424	5	
Fulford	52	3	2,200	59	37	3	154	—	—	7	3	1	1	5	2	6	3	4	161	245	12	
Hedon	109	17	2,519	298	68	32	1,122	—	—	—	17	—	10	—	1	—	14	9	184	242	71	
Hessle No. 1	60	34	2,557	578	56	12	1,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hessle No. 2	24	1	997	17	12	3	407	—	—	10	21	—	1	10	17	3	8	22	469	626	534	
Hessle No. 3	31	10	1,099	132	28	5	297	—	—	9	13	—	—	8	11	2	2	15	280	337	306	
Hessle No. 4	15	5	543	31	8	3	206	—	—	31	4	—	—	26	4	17	4	11	723	742	342	
Hessle No. 5	74	22	3,048	332	51	12	1,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holme	63	26	674	207	39	4	110	—	1	3	30	1	—	2	24	3	22	4	247	541	20	
Hornsea No. 1	103	11	3,030	232	72	20	1,659	—	—	5	12	4	8	1	3	4	8	6	138	307	80	
Hornsea No. 2	66	7	2,106	408	40	2	1,713	—	—	9	4	4	2	2	—	2	—	9	79	320	39	
Howden	11	4	164	190	6	1	15	—	1	3	30	—	—	3	29	3	24	2	571	686	47	
Hunmanby	43	7	2,400	81	28	14	2,107	—	—	2	7	—	—	2	6	2	6	1	165	183	23	
Market Weighton	24	7	839	75	19	8	6	—	—	15	7	9	5	—	1	10	5	14	314	376	84	
Middleton	37	7	932	107	28	7	48	—	—	11	2	9	2	1	—	11	1	7	233	321	52	
North Cave	41	—	750	57	26	8	133	—	—	15	16	—	—	13	12	5	3	23	320	607	220	
North Ferriby	44	10	745	100	34	5	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norton No. 1	73	21	1,349	584	45	4	207	—	—	5	6	—	—	5	5	5	5	1	140	119	1	
Norton No. 2	45	11	1,436	194	30	7	202	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	4	2	4	3	89	137	29	
Norton No. 3	49	15	1,620	358	44	14	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Patrington No. 1	44	9	1,819	102	24	4	51	—	—	3	8	2	3	1	4	3	7	4	153	212	19	
Patrington No. 2	29	6	1,623	113	15	6	114	—	—	1	17	—	8	1	3	1	12	3	138	246	22	
Pocklington	66	14	1,365	246	47	10	323	—	—	14	4	—	1	—	1	10	2	1	206	344	12	
Riccall	82	14	1,820	288	63	10	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rudston	61	12	1,841	122	55	20	662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sherburn	39	12	1,189	466	23	3	631	—	—	1	9	—	—	2	8	1	5	3	155	192	6	
Skirlaugh	41	6	1,516	162	11	9	676	2	—	6	12	5	3	1	4	5	3	15	316	385	75	
South Cave†	20	6	117	50	11	—	52	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	6	8	66	116	37	
Sutton on Derwent	29	12	955	125	22	4	94	—	—	10	7	5	5	—	—	8	5	3	148	349	12	
Weaverthorpe	32	15	759	509	20	8	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	1	
Welton‡	23	2	90	9	21	—	28	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	5	28	17	
Wetwang	32	15	2,187	98	29	10	537	—	—	6	6	4	1	2	1	2	—	2	217	255	6	
Wilberfoss	59	23	1,405	541	49	19	211	—	1	8	11	—	—	7	9	7	6	4	270	323	20	
Willerby No. 1	51	15	997	346	27	16	600	—	1	13	10	—	—	13	8	4	3	38	408	469	492	
Willerby No. 2	102	41	1,955	727	89	25	1,265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Willerby No. 3	80	17	2,997	298	54	22	880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Withernsea No. 1	57	10	1,916	267	43	18	1,235	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	33	79	10	
Withernsea No. 2	64	7	3,122	133	38	15	1,779	—	—	12	3	8	2	3	—	8	2	5	134	208	8	
Totals	3,255	693	103,535	15,892	2,379	643	38,183	4	10	417	488	72	71	265	316	241	262	447	11,646	16,725	4,626	

*Included in Columns (2) and (3).

†Included in Columns (4) and (5)

‡Vacant for part year

§Part-time appointment.

In all 169 midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during 1961. At the end of the year there were 122 midwives in practice, 45 of whom were employed in the County service, 75 were employed in hospitals, one in a private maternity home, and one in private domiciliary practice.

Statutory notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:

	Midwives in Institutions	County Midwives	Total
Sending for medical help	48	115	163
Notification of infant death	7	1	8
Notification of stillbirth	28	7	35
Liability to be a source of infection..	1	17	18

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 29·7% of the cases which they attended when no doctor was present.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The arrangements for the provision of vaccination facilities continued as in previous years and the table printed below shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in respect of which returns have been received for the year 1961.

Three hundred and forty-nine vaccinations and 83 re-vaccinations were performed at infant welfare centres.

The figure of 1,835 vaccinations among children under one year of age represents 53% of the number of live births during the period of twelve months ended 30th June, 1961.

District	No. of Live Births	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Beverley M.B.	263	148	10	5	7	33	203	—	—	2	1	38	41
Bridlington M.B. . . .	384	124	11	4	9	34	182	—	1	4	10	93	108
Driffield U.D.	116	61	3	3	3	6	76	—	—	—	2	12	14
Filey U.D.	62	37	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	2	2	4
Haltemprice U.D. . . .	744	489	20	16	104	31	660	—	—	2	126	98	226
Hedon M.B.	45	15	5	2	—	—	22	—	—	1	—	1	2
Hornsea U.D.	76	37	9	4	3	5	58	—	—	2	1	10	13
Norton U.D.	65	39	7	1	1	3	51	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vithernsea U.D. . . .	82	28	4	2	8	7	49	—	—	—	—	6	6
Beverley R.D.	384	232	11	9	7	14	273	—	—	8	12	43	63
Bridlington R.D. . . .	97	38	5	2	1	4	50	—	1	—	—	17	18
Derwent R.D.	195	98	3	7	—	5	113	—	—	—	6	20	26
Driffield R.D.	176	89	3	5	7	5	109	—	—	1	10	14	25
Holderness R.D. . . .	333	150	35	7	4	9	205	—	—	1	1	20	22
Howden R.D.	201	65	2	—	1	1	69	—	—	—	1	4	5
Norton R.D.	132	72	9	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	3	9	12
Pocklington R.D. . .	218	113	1	4	4	6	128	—	—	1	3	18	22
Totals	3,573	1,835	138	71	159	163	2,366	—	2	22	178	406	608

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The figures for immunisation carried out during the year are as follows:

	Aged under 5	Aged 5— 14 years	Total	Reinforce- ment Injections
By General Practitioners . . .	2,187	219	2,406	1,279
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions	879	316	1,195	1,911
Totals	3,066	535	3,601	3,190

The distribution of this work between the various County Districts is shown in the following table:

District	Primary Immunisation			Rein- forcement Injections
	Under 5	5—14	Totals	
Beverley M.B.	249	35	284	206
Bridlington M.B.	323	47	370	108
Driffield U.D.	97	21	118	19
Filey U.D.	41	—	41	17
Haltemprice U.D.	586	59	645	529
Hedon M.B.	37	14	51	73
Hornsea U.D.	76	7	83	26
Norton U.D.	84	2	86	36
Withernsea U.D.	66	12	78	90
Beverley R.D.	346	32	378	331
Bridlington R.D.	88	19	107	72
Derwent R.D.	204	69	273	313
Driffield R.D.	156	27	183	23
Holderness R.D.	208	32	240	336
Howden R.D.	186	43	229	115
Norton R.D.	116	26	142	244
Pocklington R.D.	203	90	293	652
Totals	3,066	535	3,601	3,190

It is pleasing to be able to note that despite very heavy demands for poliomyelitis vaccination primary immunisations against diphtheria were 375 more than in 1960. The number of reinforcement injections was, however, less by 149 on the previous year's figures, and it is clear that the need for maintaining a high level of immunity by these reinforcement or 'boosting' injections will require special attention.

An annual diphtheria immunity index is now provided by the Statistical Branch of the Ministry of Health, and the figures for the East Riding show that for the five years 1957 to 1961 the percentages of children immunised were:

Children aged 0-4 years	63 %
Children aged 0-14 years	53 %

These figures show that less than two-thirds of the children under five had been immunised, and for the child population as a whole, although it is known that many more had had protective injections at some time during their lives, only 53% were reasonably protected through having had their inoculations within the last five years.

PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

All children can receive protection against whooping cough and tetanus, and this protection may be given at the same time as they are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year, 3,124 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections, and 920 received 'boosting' injections. These numbers are made up as follows:

	Primary	Booster
Whooping Cough Vaccine	188	6
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	150	149
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	2,786	765
Totals	3,124	920

In addition 241 children received a primary course of tetanus toxoid injections and 52 received boosting injections having previously been inoculated separately against diphtheria and whooping cough and 246 children received a primary course and 125 children received boosting injections of diphtheria/tetanus vaccine.

The protection against whooping cough is most important in the first two years of life, and it is satisfactory to note that 70% of the children born in 1960 and 1961 have had prophylactic injections against this disease. Since vaccination against whooping cough was introduced in 1948 25,500 children have had this protection. This number represents a rate of 113 per thousand total population.

Each year since 1956 the number of routine inoculations against tetanus has increased, and there are now records of 10,200 children who have been protected against tetanus, representing a rate of 45 per 1,000 total population.

Whereas with whooping cough vaccination there is usually no need to give reinforcing or 'booster' doses, with tetanus as with diphtheria and smallpox the level of protection needs to be kept up by boosting doses about every five years, and 2,400 have so far had 'booster' doses of tetanus toxoid.

Normally records of tetanus inoculations are only required in respect of children, but they are also accepted in the case of adults where a course of tetanus toxoid inoculations is given following an accident in connection with which tetanus anti-toxin has been given as an immediate protective measure, as subsequent injections of tetanus anti-toxin may not only not give the desired protection but may actually be dangerous. All persons who have had a course of protection against tetanus should keep a record so that this important information can be readily made available should they suffer an accident of the type that might carry with it a risk of infection with tetanus.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme for protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination, which originally applied only to children who were between thirteen and fourteen years of age, now includes students attending universities, teachers' training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education and school children of 13 years of age or older, and those children approaching 13 years who can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age.

During the year, letters explaining the scheme and accompanied by consent forms were sent to the parents of 1,997 eligible children. Parents of 1,466 (73%) children requested participation in the scheme, and of these acceptors, 1,400 were eventually Mantoux tested to find out if B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The result of the tests showed that 1,085 (77·5%) were negative and therefore required vaccination, and all of these finally completed the process.

If a child gives a positive reaction to the Mantoux test, it means that at some time he has been exposed to infection and to make certain that there is no evidence of active disease, all children having this positive result to the test are offered special examinations, including chest X-ray. The adult members of their families are also offered X-ray examination in case there may be undetected cases of the disease among them.

PROTECTION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

In April 1961 the scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination was extended to allow for the giving of fourth injections to children who were from five to eleven years old inclusive.

In addition to the use of Salk vaccine for general vaccination purposes special use was made of Sabin oral vaccine in connection with the outbreak of poliomyelitis in Hull in October, and this matter is dealt with later in this report.

In all, during the year 15,553 persons had their first course of two injections, and in addition 10,429 had their third injection, and 15,860 children aged 5 to 12 years received a fourth injection. This work has again taken up a considerable amount of time of both general practitioners and the members of the County medical staff.

At the end of the year nearly 36% of the population had had two injections, 28% had had three injections, and 7% had had four injections. Most of those vaccinated were children. Approximately 85% of persons who were born in the years 1943 to 1961 (i.e. under 19 years of age) have been vaccinated since the start of the scheme.

The total figures are as follows:

Number who had received 3 injections	63,669
Number who had received 2 injections only	16,624
Number who had received 4 injections	15,860

Those who had had at least 2 injections were distributed as follows:

Year when vaccinated	Children and Young Persons born in the years 1943—1961	Young Persons born in the years 1933—1942	Persons born before 1933 and who are aged under 40	Other priority groups	TOTALS
1956	727	—	—	—	727
1957	5,797	—	—	—	5,797
1958	23,419	1,105	—	1,301	25,825
1959	10,285	7,903	—	2,565	20,753
1960	3,908	2,021	5,425	284	11,638
1961	7,199	2,438	5,607	309	15,553
Totals	51,335	13,467	11,032	4,459	80,293

AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the Council's fleet of vehicles consisted of 16 ambulances and 20 dual purpose vehicles, the latter being used mainly for sitting-case work. Use was also made of two ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Filey area. At the end of the year 50 whole-time and one part-time driver/attendants were being employed.

A reference to the tables and graphs which appear on the following pages will show that there has been an increase of 276 in the number of cases of general illness for which ambulance transport was required and again a very large increase of over 6,000 in the number of attendances at out-patient sessions made by patients using ambulances. There was also an increased use made of the service in order to transport sub-normal children to and from training centres, and old and handicapped people to and from clubs, and in all there were 7,993 more patient journeys in these categories in 1961 than there were in 1960.

During 1961 the number of patient journeys for the transfer of patients to and from out-patient clinics amounted to 66,125—an increase of 6,111 on the previous year's figure. Especially in a rural county like the East Riding it is this constantly increasing demand for out-patient transport which causes so many difficulties for the ambulance service, and is the main reason why, on so many occasions, the service is strained to the limits, with the result that at most of the ambulance stations few or no vehicles and men can be left standing by to meet emergency calls.

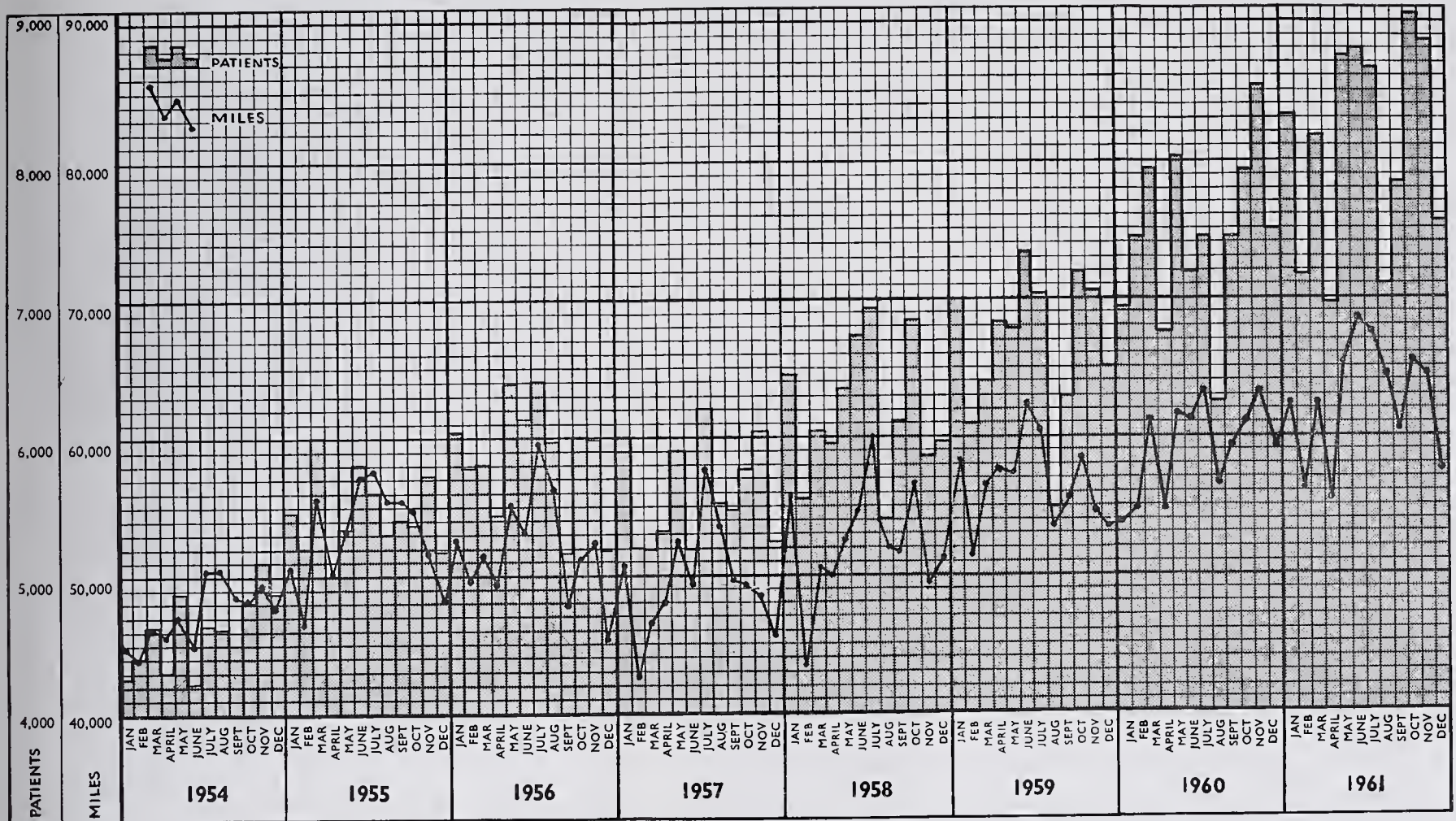
Between 1951 and 1961 the annual number of out-patient journeys has risen by 94% from 34,000 to over 66,000, and with the tendency for hospitals to swing over more and more to out-patient as against in-patient care the demand for this form of transport is likely to continue to increase. Another reason for the increase is and will be the tendency for mental hospitals to develop the "day hospital" method of treatment, but it is to be hoped that for this type of patient the use of public transport will be much more feasible, and will in fact be regarded as part of the rehabilitation process which is aimed at rendering the patient concerned fit to resume normal life in the

community. It must, however, be remembered that in this County attempts to avoid the use of ambulance transport may fail because of the scarcity or even absence of public transport in many areas.

It is again interesting to note that although the number of patients carried increased by 7,993, or 8% over the 1960 figures, the number of journeys undertaken to carry all the patients only increased by 2.5% and the number of miles run by 5.5% over the previous year. Nevertheless, the total mileage covered carrying East Riding patients now amounts to almost three-quarters of a million miles a year. Of this total mileage 87% or just over 655,000 miles, was covered by the County fleet of 36 vehicles, the average annual mileage per vehicle being 18,200 miles.

The following tables give details of the various types of work done by the service as a whole and by the various sections, and the graph shows changes month by month in the number of cases dealt with and the number of miles travelled during the last five years.

Types of case	1960	1961	Increase or decrease in 1961 as compared with 1960
1. Accident	2,166	2,038	—128
2. Acute illness	2,134	2,098	—36
3. General illness	4,107	4,350	+243
4. Maternity	1,079	1,188	+109
5. Tuberculosis	78	74	—4
6. Infectious disease	75	140	+65
7. Mental illness	212	239	+27
Totals (Items 1–7)	9,851	10,127	+276
8. Inter-hospital transfers	1,344	1,553	+209
9. Hospital discharges	4,196	4,285	+89
10. Out-patient and Clinic attendances	60,014	66,125	+6,111
Totals (Items 8–10)	65,554	71,963	+6,409
11. Other Cases	13,902	15,210	+1,308
Grand Totals: Cases	89,307	97,300	+7,993
Journeys	22,349	22,922	+573
Mileage	710,841	749,962	+39,121
Average patients per journey	4.0	4.2	—
Average miles per journey	31.8	32.7	—
Average miles per patient	8.0	7.7	—





Station	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Average mileage per journey	Average mileage per patient
<i>Ambulances</i>					
Beverley	1,762	8,801	56,752	32.2	6.4
Bridlington	1,913	4,700	39,225	20.5	8.3
Driffield	662	1,352	10,607	16.0	7.8
Hessle	2,031	10,976	57,549	28.3	5.2
Hornsea	538	1,653	16,353	30.4	9.9
Howden	258	692	8,618	33.7	12.5
Pocklington	767	3,881	35,800	46.7	9.2
Withernsea	454	2,222	26,773	59.0	12.0
Filey St. John ...	907	3,988	30,311	33.4	7.6
W.R., Selby	805	1,650	20,383	25.3	12.4
N.R., Malton....	225	485	5,559	24.7	11.5
York C.B.	278	330	2,209	7.9	6.7
Hull C.B.	132	161	1,718	13.0	10.7
Other Authorities	4	4	325	81.2	81.2
Totals for ambulances	10,736	40,895	312,182	29.1	7.6
<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>					
Beverley	1,513	8,581	52,779	34.9	6.2
Bridlington	2,208	7,741	59,886	27.1	7.7
Driffield	2,057	6,663	51,218	24.9	7.7
Hessle	1,127	8,100	32,587	28.9	4.0
Hornsea	976	5,307	37,669	38.6	7.1
Howden	824	3,510	39,460	47.9	11.2
Pocklington	1,184	6,002	61,309	51.8	10.2
Weaverthorpe ...	419	1,373	18,953	45.2	13.8
Withernsea	886	6,147	50,751	57.3	8.3
York C.B.	16	18	115	7.2	6.4
Hull C.B.	13	8	182	14.0	22.7
Voluntary Car					
Pool	23	75	879	38.2	11.7
N.R., Malton....	846	2,774	22,395	26.5	8.1
Other Authorities	13	13	601	46.2	46.2
Totals for sitting case cars	12,105	56,312	428,784	35.4	7.6
Train	81	93	8,996	111.1	96.7
Grand Totals ...	22,922	97,300	749,962	32.7	7.7

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of cases provided with domestic help during the year has risen slightly from 1,041 to 1,072. For these cases 220,366 hours of work were given. For several years the needs of households where there are elderly and chronically ill persons have resulted in a rapid rise in the calls made on this service, but it would now appear that this rate of increase is easing off somewhat. Increased domestic help service has in any event been limited by the number of suitable women who are prepared to undertake these duties.

The following figures refer to the service given in 1961:

No. of households receiving service at the beginning of 1961	561
New cases helped during the year	511
Total households receiving service	1,072

Reason for requiring domestic help:

Confinements	178
General illness	81
Tuberculosis	2
Chronic illnesses or old age.....	811

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The care services have continued to be operated centrally and are referred to in various parts of this report.

Except in the Haltemprice and Filey areas where it is provided directly by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the medical loan service is operated on behalf of the County Council by the British Red Cross Society, who had at the end of the year a total of 42 depots in the County, and by the Withernsea Old Folks' Appeal Committee, who have a depot at Withernsea. During the year 1,232 articles were loaned under this arrangement. Hospital type beds and special mattresses, etc. were on loan through this service to 20 paraplegic patients during the year. Fireguards are also loaned through these arrangements when suggested as being necessary, especially for old people.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The main provision of chiropody for elderly people is done through Darby and Joan Clubs under the Welfare Committee's service which are organised by the W.V.S. The Health Committee's scheme which covers any persons needing chiropody for medical reasons has continued to be limited in growth by the small number of chiropodists who are qualified under the existing National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954 and who are willing to participate in the scheme. During the year 39 patients received treatment at 62 individual treatment sessions. Patients are treated at the chiropodists' surgeries or, if necessary, in their own homes.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Children's Officer has continued to act as a co-ordinating officer for the purpose of initiating meetings of persons representing the various bodies or service sections who may in the course of their duties have to deal with the various difficulties created by problem families. The meetings, which are organised on a Divisional Health Area basis and are held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer, are called whenever there is information that there are cases in the area which justify this action being taken, either with a view to helping to ameliorate established conditions or with a view to taking preventive action. During the year 15 such meetings have been held and 27 individual cases dealt with.

EPILEPSY AND SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA

On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 30 epileptics and 11 spastics. Of the 30 epileptics, 9 are in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare Authority and 4 are in colonies. Of the 11 spastic cases, 10 are in their own homes, and one is in a County home.

In addition, there are 22 epileptics and 4 spastics living at home and known to the Welfare Department, but who are not registered as handicapped persons.

Among persons ascertained as mentally sub-normal, 29 children and 37 adults are known to be epileptics, and 10 children and 15 adults are known to suffer from a degree of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 10 child and 25 adult epileptics and 7 child and 7 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, 12 epileptics and 18 spastics are ascertained under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations.

As may be necessary, arrangements are available for the loan of wheel chairs, walking aids, special beds and mattresses to these groups through the medical loan scheme and all cases, of course, have access to the services being provided under the Welfare Department's scheme which now includes facilities for domiciliary occupational therapy.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The arrangements for health education are made through the Divisional Medical Officers who are also Medical Officers of Health for most of the District Councils in their divisional areas. Apart from any special local arrangements the main reliance for health education continues to be placed on health visitors and school nurses and each year more emphasis is placed on the health educational side of their duties.

Most of this work is done by talks to small groups at clinic sessions of various types supported by film strips on various health subjects which are obtainable from the central supply maintained by the County Library.

A number of lectures and group discussions have been held by medical officers and nurses, dealing with such topics as smoking and lung cancer, food hygiene, the school health service, and the history and development of health services generally. In the Haltemprice area this has again been supplemented by a number of talks on the subject of smoking given by the Divisional Medical Officer to school leavers and to a number of other societies and organisations. These talks were supported by the showing of films and film strips, the display of posters and the distribution of leaflets.

BLINDNESS

Home visiting and home teaching for the blind is undertaken by officers of the Welfare Department.

At the end of the year there were 353 blind and 59 partially sighted persons on the register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following table:

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—	1	—	1
5—10	—	1	1	—	1	1
11—15	2	2	4	1	1	2
16—20	—	—	—	1	2	3
21—29	3	2	5	1	2	3
30—39	10	5	15	1	—	1
40—49	12	6	18	1	1	2
50—59	21	10	31	5	3	8
60—64	8	18	26	—	2	2
65—69	21	14	35	2	3	5
70 and over ..	71	147	218	10	21	31
Totals ...	148	205	353	23	36	59

The following table gives an analysis of the ages at which blindness or the onset of eye trouble occurred in respect of persons on the register at the end of 1961:

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	10	12	22	6	7	13
1	1	—	1	—	—	—
2	—	1	1	—	—	—
3	2	2	4	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	9	4	13	1	6	7
11—15	4	1	5	—	—	—
16—20	4	2	6	1	—	1
21—29	10	10	20	1	—	1
30—39	13	8	21	1	—	1
40—49	16	13	29	1	2	3
50—59	19	24	43	2	3	5
60—64	8	24	32	2	3	5
65—69	9	12	21	3	2	5
70 and over ..	42	92	134	5	13	18
Unknown.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	148	205	353	23	36	59

During the year 41 persons were admitted to the register of blind persons, two of these being transferred from the partially sighted category and one person was certified to be blind but died before registration could be carried out. Nine persons were admitted to the register of partially sighted persons. One person was de-certified from the partially sighted category and his name removed from the register. Five persons were examined, but not considered to be certifiable, and three persons were re-examined and were found to be not certifiable. Forty-six persons already on the register were re-examined, but no changes in their categories were made.

The age groups of those certified during the year as blind or partially sighted were as follows:

	0-4	5-15	16-30	31-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Blind	—	—	—	7	4	9	21	41
Partially Sighted	—	1	1	1	1	5	—	9

The causes to which blindness or partial loss of sight was attributed were as follows:

	Blindness	Partially Sighted
Cataract and lens opacities.....	11	2
Retinopathy	5	2
Glaucoma.....	2	1
Retinal detachment.....	2	—
Macular degeneration	4	2
Keratitis	2	—
Choroiditis	1	—
Trauma	1	—
Retinitis pigmentosa	2	—
Optic atrophy	3	—
Choro-retinal degeneration	5	—
Iritis	—	1
Uvitis	1	—
Herpes zoster ophthalmica	1	—
Vitreous hæmorrhage	1	—
Optic neuritis	—	1
Totals	41	9

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:

No. of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	6	1	—	28
(b) (i) Medical treatment...	1	1	—	4
(ii) Surgical treatment...	5	1	—	1
(iii) Optical treatment ...	1	—	—	1
No. of cases shown under (b) above who have received treatment:				
(i) Medical.....	1	—	—	3
(ii) Surgical.....	—	1	—	1
(iii) Optical	1	—	—	—

In three of the cases recommended for surgical treatment offers of treatment were refused, and in two cases the operations have been deferred to a later date or until the patients' general condition improved.

Ophthalmia Neónatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH

The proposed developments of the Mental Health service were outlined in my Annual Report last year. During 1961 the purchase was completed of the site for a Junior Training Centre and Hostel in Driffeld, and by the end of the year the planning arrangements were nearly completed. It was decided that the Adult Training Centre and Hostel should be built in Beverley, and a suitable site was being sought.

Arrangements were made with the Kingston upon Hull Corporation for ten places to be made available for East Riding residents in the new Adult Training Centre in Hull.

An additional Social Club was opened in Bridlington, and approval was given for the opening of Day Centre facilities in Cottingham for severely sub-normal children.

Mentally sub-normal patients

During 1961 a total of 43 new cases were notified from various sources, this number being made up as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years	13	6	19
Aged 16 years and over	7	17	24
	—	—	—
Totals	20	23	43
	—	—	—

Total number of cases receiving home visits at the end of 1961:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years	41	33	74
Aged 16 years and over	118	119	237
	—	—	—
Totals	159	152	311
	—	—	—

Mental Welfare Officers paid 1,430 home visits to these patients during the year.

There were no cases under statutory guardianship at the end of the year.

During the year home visiting care was discontinued in the following number of cases:

	Males	Females	Total
Discontinued as patients were settled in the community . . .	16	12	28
Discontinued—home visits refused	9	13	22
	—	—	—
Totals	25	25	50
	—	—	—

Training arrangements

Thirty-five children and young persons were attending Junior Training Centres at the end of 1961, as follows:

Hull centre	20
Scarborough centre	10
York centre	1
Brandesburton and Winestead Hospital centres..	4

Eleven adults were attending Adult Training Centres as follows:

Hull centre.....	10
York centre	1

Twenty-one persons were receiving home training.

Seventeen patients were admitted to hospital during the year and the total number of cases so accommodated is now made up as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years	25	18	43
Aged 16 years and over.....	132	110	242
Totals	157	127	285

At the year end there were 24 cases awaiting hospital admission, thirteen of whom were considered to be in urgent need of a hospital vacancy.

During the year 34 cases were accommodated in hospital for periods of short term care to afford the parents some relief in caring for these patients.

Mentally ill patients

The work carried out by mental welfare officers for mentally ill patients during the year was as follows:

Home Visits 3,848

Hospital admissions:

Admissions for observation (Section 25).....	8
Admissions for treatment (Section 26).....	4
Emergency admissions (Section 29).....	72
Informal admissions.....	161

Attendances at Hospitals or Out-patient clinics.. 466

During the year 444 new cases had been referred to mental welfare officers, and at the end of the year 251 patients were receiving supportive visits in their homes.

Two persons were admitted to the York Social Rehabilitation Hostel for short stay periods until they were suitable to be placed in alternative accommodation.

At the end of the year thirty patients were attending the Mental Health Social Club at Cottingham, and 25 at the club at Bridlington.

Staff

The field staff of the mental health service continued to consist of four mental welfare officers and a mental health social worker. The latter's duties at present are mainly connected with the home training of severely sub-normal patients. The appointment of a "trainee" mental welfare officer has been authorised and this appointment will be made as soon as it is clear that adequate training facilities will be available. The post of psychiatric social worker has, unfortunately, been vacant all the year.

When available the psychiatric social worker also would have duties in the child guidance service provided by the Education Committee. Also in this section there is a social worker but unfortunately the post of educational psychologist which became vacant in 1960 is still unfilled.

On the medical side Dr. M. L. Walker has continued to allot more of her time to mental health and child guidance work. When sought, help and advice on both mental health and child guidance problems has been readily made available by the various consulting psychiatrists serving the area.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

At the end of the year there were three homes registered providing beds as follows:

Medical and surgical	21
Maternity	12

Three hundred and forty-six patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 297 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 9 were medical or surgical and 40 convalescent or chronic.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

This Act requires that every Local Health Authority shall keep registers:

- (a) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding 6 days;
- (b) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

Two nurseries, providing accommodation for 50 children, and nine daily minders, are registered.

Section 3. – Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A total of 660 samples of water were submitted by officers of the various District Councils for bacteriological examination. Seventy-seven samples proved unsatisfactory and two were suspicious but a number of these related to samples examined following an original unsatisfactory sample.

In addition, twelve samples were submitted for chemical analysis and 28 were examined for free chlorine.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS, 1944-1961

During 1961, the following schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply were considered by the County Council and in each case it was possible to inform the District Councils concerned that it was not desired to offer any observations for the purposes of Section 2(2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944:

Bridlington M.B. Provision of a 3 in. water main extension at Muston in the Bridlington Rural District at an estimated cost of £2,150.

Beverley R.D.C. Extension, at an estimated cost of £2,800, of the existing sewage disposal facilities in South Dalton so as to provide for the treatment of all the sewage from the village.

Laying of a sewer and the construction of a pumping station and rising main at Figham Road, Woodmansey, at an estimated cost of £2,200, which would pick up the existing drains of seven houses and discharge the sewage into the sewers of the Beverley Corporation.

Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the villages of Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton and Etton at an estimated cost of £96,000.

Bridlington R.D.C. Extension, at a net estimated cost of £367, of a 9 in. sewer in South Sea Road, Flamborough, which will ultimately be incorporated in the general system of sewerage for the village.

Derwent R.D.C. Replacement, at an estimated cost of £11,413, of the existing sewage disposal facilities at the Fulford and Naburn Hospitals.

Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Riccall at an estimated cost of £52,000.

Holderness R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Easington at an estimated capital cost of £53,500.

Norton R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the villages of Scagglethorpe and Settrington at an estimated cost of £48,900.

Pocklington R.D.C. Improvements to the existing water supply in Pocklington at an estimated cost of £5,060.

The County Council undertook to make contributions under these Acts, to the undermentioned District Councils in respect of Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply:

- Bridlington B.C. Contribution of £105 towards the cost of providing a 3 in. water main extension at Muston in the Bridlington Rural District.
- Beverley R.D.C. Variation in contribution from £9,000 to £10,000 in respect of the cost of carrying out the Woodmansey sewerage and sewage disposal scheme (stage 1) following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Contribution of £12,250 towards the cost of carrying out the Leven sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Contribution of £312 towards the cost of carrying out the South Dalton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Variation in contribution from £6,000 to £5,800 in respect of the cost of carrying out the Tickton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Bridlington R.D.C. Contribution of £111 towards the cost of extending a 9 in. sewer in South Sea Road, Flamborough.
- Driffield R.D.C. Contribution of £12,000 towards the cost of carrying out the Beeford sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Contributions as set out below in respect of the financial year 1961/62 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the regional water supply scheme for the whole of their area:
- Section A of scheme..... £90
- Section B of scheme.....£708
- Section C of scheme.....£770
- Howden R.D.C. Variation in contribution from £12,000 to £10,000 in respect of the cost of carrying out the North Cave joint sewerage scheme (second stage) and the North Cave village sewerage scheme following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Contributions in respect of the financial year 1961/62 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with:
- (a) the provision of a 6 in. trunk link main from Spaldington Water Tower to Howden...£250
- (b) water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.....£355
- (c) the water supplies co-ordination scheme £627
- Norton R.D.C. Variation in contribution from £1,600 to £2,000 in respect of the cost of carrying out the East Heslerton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Contribution of £1,762 towards the cost of carrying out the Burythorpe sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Pocklington R.D.C. Contributions in respect of the financial year 1961/62 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with
- (a) the water supplies co-ordination scheme £170
- (b) the cost of carrying out a water main extension in the parish of Kirby Underdale...£36

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1958

Two Urban District Councils in the County (Haltemprice and Withernsea) submitted applications under Section 56(1) of the Local Government Act, 1958, for contributions in respect of the financial year 1960/61 towards the cost of carrying out drainage schemes in their respective areas. No grant was made in either case.

WATER ACTS, 1945 AND 1948

Considerable progress has been made during the year with the re-grouping of water undertakings in the County.

In connection with the proposed formation of a Water Board to serve the Borough of Bridlington, the Urban Districts of Driffield and Filey, and the Rural Districts of Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Howden and Pocklington (less the parishes in the Beverley Rural District supplied by the Kingston upon Hull Corporation)—to which reference was made in my Annual Report for 1960—and following an application by the authorities concerned for an Order under the Water Acts, the Minister of Housing and Local Government made the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board Order, 1961, which came into operation on the 19th December, 1961. Under this Order, the Water Board would come into being on the 1st January, 1962, and the existing water undertakings in the areas mentioned transferred to the Board on the 1st April, 1962.

The re-constitution of the Ryedale Joint Water Board (reference to which was also made in my Annual Report for 1960) took effect during the year, and the Norton Rural District Council's water undertaking was transferred under the Ryedale Joint Water (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1961, to that Board on the 1st October, 1961.

In August, 1961, the Minister of Housing and Local Government gave notice that he proposed to make an Order under Section 9(2) of the Water Act, 1945, the general effect of the Order being that the water undertakings of the Borough Councils of Beverley and Hedon, and the Urban District Councils of Haltemprice, Hornsea and Withernsea, would be transferred to, and vest in, the Kingston upon Hull Corporation, and the limits within which the Corporation were authorised to supply water would be extended accordingly. As several objections to the making of the Order were lodged, the Minister directed that a public local Inquiry should be held in Hull on the 14th November, 1961.

The Councils of the Boroughs of Goole and Pontefract, the Urban Districts of Knottingley and Selby and the Rural Districts of Goole, Hemsworth, Osgoldcross and Selby (all within the West Riding) and the Rural District of Derwent in the East Riding applied during the year to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an Order to be made, pursuant to Section 9 of the Water Act, 1945, the general effect of the Order being to constitute the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board, whose area would include the Parishes of Barlby, Cliffe, Hemingbrough, Kelfield and Riccall, in the Derwent Rural District. The Order was subsequently made by the Minister and came into operation on the 20th October, 1961. The Board came into being on the 1st November, 1961, and the existing water undertakings in the areas concerned are to be transferred to the Board on the 1st April, 1962.

HOUSING

The number of houses completed during 1961 was 1,562. Of these 202 were built by the District Councils and 1,360 by private enterprise.

The table shown below sets out the position in the respective County Districts and gives the number of houses completed by the local authorities and by private enterprise in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1961:

District	Houses Completed		In course of Erection	
	Council	Private Enterprise	Council	Private Enterprise
Beverley M.B.....	1,026	455	25	107
Bridlington M.B.....	788	1,345	20	124
Hedon M.B.....	144	101	—	8
Driffield U.D.....	137	260	30	10
Filey U.D.	277	118	2	6
Haltemprice U.D.	1,767	2,717	40	182
Hornsea U.D.	301	359	2	14
Norton U.D.....	257	76	—	8
Withernsea U.D.....	207	70	—	—
Beverley R.D.....	1,040	1,116	—	309
Bridlington R.D.	341	207	4	12
Derwent R.D.	509	564	2	60
Driffield R.D.....	300	211	8	10
Holderness R.D.	763	1,050	55	135
Howden R.D.....	509	239	17	13
Norton R.D.	374	109	10	5
Pocklington R.D.	719	411	38	65
Totals	9,459	9,408	253	1,068

Section 4. – Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Summary of samples taken by the Sampling Officers and analysed
during the year ended 31st March, 1962

Article	No. of Samples	Article	No. of Samples
Almond Flavour	1	Flour, Brown	1
Almonds, Ground	6	Foam Crystals	1
Almond Paste	2	Fruit, Canned	17
Apple Chutney	1	Fruit, Dried	2
Aspirin Tablets	1	Fruit, Mixed	4
Bacon	1	Ginger, Crystallised	1
Baking Powder	2	Gravy Mix	1
Beef, Corned	1	Honey	2
Beef, Curry	1	Hot Dogs in Gravy	1
Beer	2	Ice-cream	9
Bread Sauce, instant	1	Icing Sugar	2
Bread, Milk	1	Instant Postum	1
Butter	11	Jam	4
Cabbage, Red	1	Jelly, Table	1
Cereals	10	Ketchup, Sauce or Relish	4
Cheese	6	Lard	3
Cheese Food	1	Lemon Cheese	2
Cheese, Processed	1	Lemon Curd	1
Chestnut Puree	1	Liquid Paraffin	1
Chicken, Boneless in jelly	1	Margarine	1
Chicken Fillets in jelly	1	Marmalade	1
Chicken Paste	1	Marzipan	9
Chicken, Pressed	1	Marzipan, Cake	1
Chicken Supreme	1	Meat Cubes	1
Coffee	1	Meat Products	11
Coffee, instant	7	Menthol & Eucalyptus Sweets	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	3	Milk	225
Confection, Frozen	1	Milk (Appeal to Cow)	2
Confectionery, Biscuits	3	Milk, Canned	4
Confectionery, Chocolate	4	Milk, instant	1
Confectionery, Cooking Chocolate	1	Mincemeat	4
Confectionery, Chocolate Cake Covering	1	Mushrooms, Canned	1
Confectionery, Fruit Pie	1	Mushrooms, Creamed	1
Confectionery, Sweets	21	Nuts, Cashew, Salted	1
Confectionery, Cream Cakes	2	Oils	2
Cordials	2	Olives	1
Cough Mixture	1	Orange Squash	1
Crabmeat	2	Peas, Frozen	1
Cream	12	Peel, Mixed	1
Cream, Double	1	Pepper, White	2
Cream, Sterilised	1	Pickles	2
Curd	5	Pork, Chopped	1
Custard Powder	1	Pork & Tongue, Chopped	1
Dessert Powder	2	Pork Savouries in Gravy	1
Drink, Alcoholic	11	Pudding, Christmas	2
Drink, Bitter Lemon	1	Pudding, Fruit	1
Drink, Glucose	2	Pudding, Rice, Canned	3
Drink, Perry	2	Pudding, Sago Milk, Creamed	1
Drinks, Soft	7	Pudding, Sponge, Jam	1
Dripping	2	Pudding, Yorkshire	1
Egg Flip	1	Raisins, Stoned	1
Fish Products	7	Ratafias	1
		Ravioli	3
		Ready Dinner	1

Article	No. of Samples	Article	No. of Samples
Rice, instant.....	1	Tea	6
Rose-hip Syrup	1	Tomato Juice.....	2
Rusks	1	Tomato Juice Cocktail.....	2
Sauce.....	2	Tomato Puree	1
Sausages, Beef	2	Tonic Tablet.....	1
Sausages, Frankfurters.....	1	Tonic Wine.....	1
Sausages, Pork.....	1	Veal Curry	1
Sausage, Meat, Pork.....	2	Vegetables, Mixed.....	1
Savoury Fritter Mixture.....	1	Vinegar, Cider	1
Sherry Trifle.....	1	Vinegar, Malt.....	3
Slimming Food.....	3	Zinc & Castor Oil Cream.....	1
Smoked Salmon Mayonnaise..	1		
Soup	3		
Spices	3	Total	565
Spirits	5		
Steak, Stewed.....	1		
Suet, Beef.....	2		
Syrups	3		

Samples adversely reported upon and administrative action taken.

Articles	No. of samples	Remarks
Bitter Lemon	1	Label did not bear the usual common name of the article, contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. (The proposed Soft Drinks Regulations requires the description of such an article as this to include the word “drink”). No action.
Bilberry and Apple Pie.....	1	Contained a larger proportion of apple than bilberry and therefore should be described as “Apple and Bilberry Pie”. Manufacturers written to and they have agreed to amend the description.
Boneless Chicken in Jelly.....	1	Label bore the wording: “Boneless Chicken in jelly”. Public Analyst of the opinion that the words “in jelly” should be in type not less than half the size of the type used for the words “Boneless Chicken”. Packer notified.
Cake Marzipan	1	Ingredients stated as “Almonds, sugar, liquid glucose, and Colour”. Ingredients not stated in the order required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. The Packers have been communicated with and they have informed me that a reprint of correct labels has been ordered.
Chopped Pork and Tongue....	1	Total Meat—87 per cent. Public Analyst of the opinion that Chopped Pork and Tongue should contain not less than 95 per cent of meat. Importers informed and have agreed to comply.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Cherries in Syrup	1	Cherries coloured with a non-permitted artificial dyestuff. Public Analyst found that the colouring matter showed characteristics of the Rhodamine group—a non-permitted dye, but he could not specifically identify the dye. The Chemist for the Canners stated that the dye used was Eristhrosine—a permitted dye. In view of the conflict of opinion, no action was taken.
Christmas Candles	1	Contained liquid glucose. Manufacturer told to amend “Glucose” to “Liquid Glucose”.
Corned Beef Loaf	1	Bears a label that is likely to mislead. Public Analyst of the opinion that the words “Corned Beef” and “Loaf” should appear on the label in the type of the same size, of the same colour, and in particular, against the same background colour. Importers have now had the label modified satisfactorily.
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding . .	1	It contained: Rice 9 per cent Total milk solids 8 per cent Water necessary to produce milk of average quality 56·5 per cent Sucrose 3·5 per cent Excess Water 23·0 per cent Public Analyst of the opinion that (a) the term “Milk Pudding” implies that the only liquid used in the preparation of the pudding was full-cream milk or its equivalent prepared from milk solids and water, and therefore this sample contains 23 per cent of excess water and (b) that as rice was present in a greater proportion than full-cream milk solids, the former should have preceded the latter in the list of ingredients. No action was taken as a similar complaint in another area was sub judice.
Cut Mixed Peel	1	Sucrose—15%, Liquid Glucose present. Invert Sugar—20%, Copper 25 parts per million. Public Analyst of the opinion that the label on the article does not comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, in that the list of ingredients is unsatisfactory, being stated in incorrect order. Packer instructed to amend label so as to satisfy the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.
Dried Fruit Lexiea	1	Not properly designated. Public Analyst of the opinion that as the sample consisted entirely of sultanas, it should be labelled “Sultanas” and not dried fruit. Suppliers informed of requirements.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Full Cream Evaporated Milk..	1	Not labelled to requirements of the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959. Importer informed and also area of importation.
Milk (8 Formal, 2 Informal)	10	Two informal samples deficient in milk-fat. Six formal samples deficient in milk-fat. Two formal samples contained extraneous water. In the case of the informal samples, these were followed up and found to be satisfactory. As regards the 8 formal samples, legal proceedings were instituted in 3 cases. Convictions were recorded in all instances, the fines amounting to £23. Cautions were sent in 3 other cases and the remaining 2 were followed up and found to be satisfactory.
Milk Bread	1	Whole Milk Solids in dried sample = not more than 4 per cent. No action.
Minced Beef with Onion Gravy	1	Label bore the words "Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy". Public Analyst of the opinion that the words "and gravy" should be in type not less than half the size of the type used for the words "Minced Beef". Manufacturer notified. I am informed that the necessary amendment is being carried out.
Mixed Dried Fruit	1	Article pre-packed. In the opinion of the Public Analyst, the container should bear a list of ingredients, as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Importers informed of requirements.
Marzipan	2	<i>Sample No. 142B.</i> Contained no ground almonds instead of, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, not less than 25 per cent. Legal Proceedings taken against supplier, case dismissed. <i>Sample No. 148B.</i> Contained 18, instead of, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, not less than 25 per cent, of ground almonds. Legal Proceedings taken and conviction obtained. Two partners fined £5 each, with £3 3s. costs.
Onion Soup	1	Fat—8·6 per cent. Salt—15·1 per cent. Label bore the following list of ingredients, "Onions, potato starch, beef fat, beef extract, salt, spices and monosodium glutamate". Public Analyst of the opinion that the item "Beef fat" should follow the item "Salt". Manufacturer informed. Labels being withdrawn and amended.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Pork Savouries in Gravy	1	Public Analyst of the opinion that the words "in gravy" on the label should immediately follow the description "Pork Savouries" and also that the term "cereals" in the list of ingredients, being generic, is not an appropriate designation within the meaning of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Information passed to area of manufacture. I am informed that the label will be amended.
Red Cabbage	1	Contained saccharin and no sugar. The list of ingredients included the words "Sugar or Saccharin", which statement is not specific. Manufacturer informed.
Rhum and Butter Toffee	1	Contained no rum. Public Analyst of the opinion that the word "Rhum" in the description implies that the sweets contain rum and that where a rum flavouring is used, the word "Flavour" should be included in the description. Manufacturers have been notified.
Scottish Oat Cakes	1	The constituents of the sample included salt. Packers told to include "Salt" in list of ingredients.
Tomato Relish	1	Public Analyst of the opinion that the article is not labelled according to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, in that it does not specify— (a) the quantity of each ingredient, or (b) the ingredients used, in the correct order. Importers informed of requirements.

There were 5 cases of legal proceedings. Total fines being £33 plus £3. 3s. 0d. in costs.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

SCHOOL MILK SUPPLIES

Results of Examination of Samples

Grade	Number of Samples taken	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Tests not done	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Untreated	8	6	2	—	—	—
Heat-treated . .	153	145	1	7†	153	—

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 70° Fahrenheit.

HEAT-TREATED MILK

Sampling of milk processed within the County has been continued throughout the year and the milk heat-treatment plants have been operated reasonably satisfactorily. It has been necessary on very few occasions to take action following the receipt of adverse reports.

During the year 338 samples (including 153 samples of heat-treated milk taken from schools and 90 samples taken from licensed dealers) were examined, with the results as set out in the table below:

Sampling Results

Samples obtained by	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Tests† not done	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
County Council	265	242	4	19	262	3
Bridlington Borough .	63	59	—	4	63	—
Filey U.D.	10	8	—	2	10	—
Total	338	309	4	25	335	3

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 70° Fahrenheit.

LICENSED DEALERS (PRE-PACKED MILK)

A total of 534 licences to sell pre-packed milk were issued to dealers under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. In addition to the ninety samples of heat-treated milk referred to above 103 samples of untreated and sterilised milk were taken from licensed dealers' premises:

Grade	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Untreated	2	2	—	—	—
Sterilised	101	—	—	101	—
Total	103	2	—	101	—

HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLIES

Nine samples of milk produced at hospital dairy farms have been obtained and submitted to the methylene blue test at the request of the Ministry of Health. Five samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. All these samples were found to be negative for tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

No samples of milk were taken by officers of the County Council for biological examination, but 45 were taken by officers of certain of the County District Councils and were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Forty-four of the samples proved negative for tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. In the case of one sample the guinea pig used for the tests died before the result could be obtained.

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS

I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the following details of the inspections of dairy herds which were carried out during the year:

	No. of Herd Inspections	No. of Cattle Examined
Attested Herds	1,251	53,237

No confirmed cases of tuberculosis were found during the year.

Section 5. – Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

SMALLPOX

As in the previous year, no cases of this disease were reported.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers were reported in 1961.

SCARLET FEVER

Sixty-eight cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 134 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notifications of diphtheria during the year 1961.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Nine women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia, compared with 13 in the previous year. Nearly all the cases were notified from hospitals.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

Two cases were notified, compared with one case in the previous year.

MEASLES

The number of notifications of measles received during the year was 4,107 as compared with 73 in 1960. Whereas in 1960 the number of notifications of this disease was the lowest since notification began in 1940 the number of 4,107 for 1961 was the highest on record.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There were 60 notifications of whooping cough during 1961 as compared with 235 in 1960. This number of 60 cases in 1961 is the same as the number of cases notified in 1959 and again leads to the hope that we are experiencing a true reduction in the incidence of this disease in a notifiable form. During the last ten years the average number of cases notified each year has been 331, but the numbers of cases have been much less during the second half of this period. For the first five years of the ten year period 1952-1961 the average

number of cases of whooping cough notified was 528 and during the second five years this average dropped to 134. During this period of ten years there has been a considerable increase in the number of young children who are vaccinated against whooping cough and it may be that these figures indicate that this vaccination is having the desired effect.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

In all 68 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis and 18 non-paralytic cases were notified during the year, but in all but ten instances these notifications originated in Castle Hill Hospital and related to patients admitted from Hull, in whose cases the diagnosis of the disease had finally been made in this hospital, which is situated in Haltemprice. The number of notified cases of poliomyelitis actually applicable to the East Riding was, therefore, 8 paralytic and 2 non-paralytic. Of these one non-paralytic case occurred in Beverley Rural District in June and the remaining nine cases were associated with the outbreak of the disease which commenced in Hull during the last week in September, and which lasted through the month of October.

On Tuesday, 10th October, the Medical Officer of Health of Hull informed me that because of the rapid build up of cases of poliomyelitis he was discussing with the Ministry of Health the possibility of arrangements being made for Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine to be used in an attempt to stop the spread of the outbreak. We agreed that should such arrangements be made, it would be preferable if the area of distribution could include the parts of the County adjoining Hull in view of the fact that between these places and the City there were large daily exchanges of population.

On the evening of Thursday, 12th October, I learned that the Ministry of Health had agreed to the distribution of Sabin oral vaccine Type II in the Hull County Borough area, and that arrangements would be made for distribution to commence on Wednesday, 18th October.

Due to the fact that most of the cases in Hull were in the south-western part of the city, representations were made to me that Haltemprice should be included in the distribution area, and I discussed this possibility with officers of the Ministry of Health. They were, however, of the opinion that at that stage an attempt should be made to concentrate the distribution of the then available vaccine as much as possible to the City of Hull. The Medical Officer of Health of Hull did, however, state publicly that persons living outside the City who worked in Hull, or had occasion to visit the City, could receive doses of oral vaccine from the proposed City distribution centres.

On Tuesday, 17th October, two cases of poliomyelitis were notified from Haltemprice and, in view of this and the continuing increase in the number of cases in the western part of Hull immediately adjoining Haltemprice, the question of extending the Hull oral vaccine distribution scheme to include Haltemprice was again considered, and a formal request was sent to the Ministry of Health for the oral distribution arrangements in Hull to be extended to

Haltemprice. This request was sent on the evening of Wednesday, 18th October, and the Ministry's agreement was received on the following day.

Because we were allowed to take advantage of the basic organisation which the Hull Corporation had built up, the distribution of the oral vaccine at quite short notice was made possible, and arrangements were made for oral vaccine to be distributed in Haltemprice between Monday, 23rd October and Wednesday, 25th October, under the local organisation of the Divisional Medical Officer, who organised ten distribution centres to be open from 9.30 a.m. to 8.0 p.m. Only 9,035 persons took advantage of the special centres arranged in Haltemprice, the reason being, as was later ascertained, that over 30,000 Haltemprice residents had already attended the vaccine distribution centres in Hull.

On Wednesday, 25th October, a member of the R.A.F. stationed at Patrington, was notified as a case of poliomyelitis. As this infection affected a relatively closed camp community, and as there had already been two confirmed cases and one suspected case in Patrington and Withernsea, it was decided on Thursday, 26th October, to make formal application for the Hull scheme to be further extended to these areas. Approval was given, and the distribution of the vaccine, which was organised by the Divisional Medical Officer, was completed at the R.A.F. Station at Patrington on the afternoon of the 26th October, and carried out in Patrington and Withernsea on Friday, 27th October and the morning of Saturday, 28th October. Here again it was later found that quite a large number of people had already attended the Hull distribution centres, but 5,213 residents in the Patrington and Withernsea areas attended the special centres there.

In all, 71,757 East Riding residents received doses of oral vaccine and of these 57,388 attended centres in Hull, and 14,369 went to centres provided in the County. Detailed figures are given in the accompanying table.

From these it will be seen that although some people came from quite long distances to obtain a dose of oral vaccine in Hull, in the main the area of the County from which they were drawn was that contained within a fifteen-mile radius of Hull. Within this area 61 % of the population received oral vaccine and 48 % travelled into Hull to obtain it without waiting for any local arrangements to be made.

The giving of the oral Type II vaccine to as many of the population of the infected areas as possible was not done primarily with a view to immunisation, but in order to create such a large number of "carriers" of attenuated Type II virus that the virulent Type I virus responsible for the epidemic would be prevented from spreading because the presence of the one type of virus in any person acts as a barrier against access by other types of the virus. Although the feeding of Type II oral vaccine was expected to provide immunity against Type II poliomyelitis virus it would give only limited immunity against Types I and III, and persons under 40 years of age who had commenced but had not had three injections of the Salk vaccine were therefore urged to complete their courses of injections.

Those who had had no injections and had had one dose of Type II oral vaccine were later offered two further doses of trivalent oral vaccine to protect them against infection by Types I and III viruses.

The first of these two distributions of trivalent oral vaccine took place in Hull between the 30th November and the 3rd December, and sessions were arranged at various places in the County on the 30th November and the 1st and 2nd December. It was estimated that of the 71,757 East Riding residents who had taken one dose of oral vaccine, there would be approximately 14,000 who would be eligible for further doses, i.e. they would be under 40 years of age and would not have had any anti-poliomyelitis injections. In fact only 4,354 persons attended for second doses, and of these 2,406 attended at sessions organised in the County, the remainder attending at sessions organised in Hull. The third doses of oral vaccine were given in January, 1962.

Throughout the whole period emphasis was placed on the need for people up to the age of 40 years to continue to obtain the more usual type of vaccination by injections of Salk vaccine.

Had it not been for the outbreak in Hull, the numbers of cases of poliomyelitis occurring in the East Riding would not have been sufficient to justify the independent use of the oral vaccine. In all, twenty-two patients were admitted to Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham, from the County between the 16th October and the 8th November, and of these, nine cases were subsequently confirmed as suffering from poliomyelitis. Of the nine confirmed cases, the last of which was notified on 25th October, six were resident in Haltemprice, one in Withernsea and two in Patrington, and of the suspected cases, four came from Haltemprice, two from Withernsea, one each from Hedon and Preston, and five from the Humber Bank area of the Beverley Rural District. All but one of the nine confirmed cases were suffering from the paralytic type of the disease but, with the exception of one unvaccinated man who was very seriously ill and who subsequently died, the degree of paralysis was in most cases relatively slight. There was only one child among the nine confirmed cases, and among these nine cases five, including the child, had received full courses of Salk anti-poliomyelitis injections. Among the thirteen suspected cases, there were five children, of whom four had received full courses of Salk injections, and of these four, three had also had a dose of oral vaccine. Among the remaining eight adult suspects, four had received courses of Salk injections, and six had recently had doses of oral vaccine.

ORAL POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

October, 1961

District	Estimated Population 1961	Number of East Riding Residents vaccinated					Percentage of Population Vaccinated	
		Under 5	5-15	16-39	Over 40	Total	At Hull and E.R. sessions	At Hull sessions only
HOLDERNESS DIVISION								
Beverley M.B.	16,024	283	396	1,832	1,527	4,038	% 25	% 22
Hedon M.B.	2,338	139	315	743	834	2,031	87	86
Hornsea U.D.	5,949	58	57	492	577	1,184	20	19
Withernsea U.D. ...	4,963	340	902	1,107	1,745	4,094	83	22
Beverley R.D.	23,133	753	1,264	3,637	3,730	9,384	41	34
Holderness R.D. ...	20,367	803	1,771	4,400	4,192	11,166	55	44
Total	72,774	2,376	4,705	12,211	12,605	31,897	44	34
HALTEMPRICE DIVISION								
Total	42,388	3,073	6,247	11,982	16,016	37,318	88	72
BUCKROSE DIVISION								
Bridlington M.B.	26,007	14	17	356	315	702	3	3
Driffield U.D.	6,890	2	14	144	101	261	4	4
Filey U.D.	4,705	—	3	10	7	20	0·4	0·4
Bridlington R.D. ...	8,699	7	12	60	36	115	1	1
Driffield R.D.	10,860	9	14	152	119	294	3	2
Total	57,161	32	60	722	578	1,392	2	2
HOWDENSHERE DIVISION								
Norton U.D.	4,773	—	—	1	—	1	0·02	0·02
Derwent R.D.	13,631	1	1	5	1	8	0·06	0·06
Howden R.D.	12,115	59	114	435	288	896	7	6
Norton R.D.	7,008	—	1	2	3	6	0·09	0·09
Pocklington R.D. ...	13,933	7	19	121	92	239	2	2
Total	51,460	67	135	564	384	1,150	2	2
EAST RIDING								
Total	223,783	5,548	11,147	25,479	29,583	71,757	32	26

TUBERCULOSIS

The consultant chest physicians, with administrative centres in Hull, Pontefract and York, and the assistant chest physicians working with them are all responsible to the Council for the preventive side of tuberculosis work and for dealing with the special problems associated with care and after-care and rehabilitation in respect of any patients resident in the County who come under their care. Their chief link with the County health services is through the health visitors, all of whom act as tuberculosis visitors.

As the need arises, and on the recommendations of the chest physicians, patients being treated in their own homes are supplied with extra milk, and during the year 36 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods. Garden shelters used to be provided but the demand for these has now disappeared.

The chest physicians have been responsible for arranging to provide B.C.G. vaccination for contacts where they consider this to be advisable, and during the year 194 persons have been vaccinated. This figure includes 34 infants vaccinated soon after birth. Details about the B.C.G. vaccination of school children are given elsewhere in this report.

No special case-finding surveys were undertaken, but the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit based on Hull visited the following places in the County during the year:

Anlaby	Flamborough	Nafferton
Beverley	Hessle	North Ferriby
Bilton	Huggate	Norton
Bridlington	Hunmanby	Pocklington
Driffield	Keyingham	Settrington
Easington	Leconfield R.A.F.	Stamford Bridge
Etton	Melton	Weaverthorpe
Filey	Market Weighton	Withernsea

During the year 11,038 people attended at these sessions, among whom 6 cases of active tuberculosis were diagnosed.

The unit also visited the Brandesburton Hospital, Broadgate Hospital, Naburn Hospital and Winestead Hall Hospital, and at these visits 1,500 persons were examined.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

During the year, 49 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received (41 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary). Four other cases (3 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary) also came to notice from death returns from Local Registrars, transferable deaths from the Registrar-General or posthumous notifications. The total number of new cases in the year was, therefore, 53, a decrease of 17 on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Details of the primary notifications and new cases which came to notice are given in the following table:

Age periods	Primary Notifications				New cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
25—	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
65—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	27	14	4	4	2	1	—	1

The number of cases on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health at the end of the year were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	666	568	1,234
Non-pulmonary	128	173	301

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 10 (9 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary), two less than in 1960.

Details of these deaths, classified according to age at death, are given below:

Age periods	Pulmonary		Non- pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	—	1
25—	1	—	—	—
45—	3	1	—	—
65—	2	1	—	—
75 and over.....	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	3	—	1

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·04 per thousand population, as compared with 0·05 for the previous year. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·004 per thousand population, the same as in 1960.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population over a series of years are given below:

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—10	0·86	1·10	0·70
1911—20	0·77	0·89	0·70
1921—30	0·65	0·75	0·58
1931—40	0·40	0·48	0·34
1941—50	0·36	0·44	0·29
1951	0·18	0·25	0·12
1952	0·17	0·23	0·12
1953	0·13	0·17	0·08
1954	0·15	0·16	0·14
1955	0·06	0·09	0·04
1956	0·08	0·08	0·07
1957	0·07	0·07	0·06
1958	0·09	0·11	0·06
1959	0·05	0·04	0·05
1960	0·05	0·08	0·02
1961	0·04	0·05	0·04

*Average rate per 10 year period.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—10	0·30	0·39	0·30
1911—20	0·30	0·30	0·30
1921—30	0·18	0·19	0·17
1931—40	0·12	0·11	0·12
1941—50	0·10	0·10	0·09
1951	0·02	0·03	0·02
1952	0·03	0·05	0·02
1953	0·03	0·04	0·02
1954	0·01	0·01	0·02
1955	0·01	0·01	0·02
1956	0·02	0·03	0·01
1957	0·005	—	0·009
1958	0·005	—	0·009
1959	0·009	0·009	0·009
1960	0·004	—	0·009
1961	0·004	—	0·009

*Average rate per 10 year period.

TABLE I

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1961

Notifiable Disease	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County
Scarlet Fever	50	18	68
Whooping Cough	18	42	60
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	—	—	—
Measles	2,291	1,816	4,107
Pneumonia	37	74	111
Meningococcal Infection	—	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis:			
Paralytic	7	1	8
Non-paralytic	—	2	2
Encephalitis:			
Infective	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—
Dysentery	221	38	259
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	5	9
Smallpox	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever....	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	46	3	49
Erysipelas	3	6	9
Malaria	1	—	1
Tuberculosis:			
Pulmonary	27	14	41
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—
Other forms	4	4	8
Anthrax	—	—	—

TABLE II
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified
URBAN DISTRICTS

[illegible]

TABLE III

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified

RURAL DISTRICTS

[illegible]

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics for the Administrative County, the Divisional Health Areas, and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1961

DISTRICT	POPULATION		BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION																								STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	
	Census 1961	Estimated 1961 mid-year	Live Births				Illegitimate Live Births		Deaths				Principal Epidemic Diseases		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other forms of Tuberculosis		Respiratory Disease		Heart Disease		Malignant Disease							
			No.	Crude Rate	Comparability factor	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate	Comparability factor	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Administrative County	223,783	224,510	3,573	15.91	1.08	17.18	137	0.61	2,938	13.09	0.93	12.17	3	0.01	9	0.04	1	<0.01	301	1.34	1,048	4.67	482	2.15	68	18.68	60	16.79		
M.B.s and U.D.s	114,037	112,900	1,837	16.27	1.06	17.25	65	0.58	1,646	14.58	0.87	12.68	1	0.01	5	0.05	—	—	160	1.42	613	5.43	261	2.31	31	16.60	32	17.42		
Rural Districts	109,746	111,610	1,736	15.55	1.10	17.11	72	0.65	1,292	11.58	0.98	11.35	2	0.02	4	0.04	1	0.01	141	1.26	435	3.90	221	1.98	37	20.87	28	16.13		
BUCKROSE DIVISION																														
Bridlington M.B.	26,007	25,590	384	15.01	1.13	16.96	23	0.90	495	19.34	0.74	14.31	—	—	1	0.04	—	—	27	1.06	234	9.14	71	2.77	6	15.38	14	36.46		
Driffield U.D.	6,890	6,820	116	17.01	0.96	16.33	3	0.44	166	24.34	0.59	14.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2.49	51	7.48	14	2.05	2	16.95	1	8.62		
Filey U.D.	4,705	4,500	62	13.78	1.05	14.47	3	0.67	69	15.33	0.93	14.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.44	25	5.56	12	2.67	1	15.87	3	48.39		
Bridlington R.D.	8,699	9,230	97	10.51	1.12	11.77	4	0.43	114	12.35	0.95	11.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.08	49	5.31	24	2.60	2	20.20	5	51.55		
Driffield R.D.	10,860	11,330	176	15.53	1.13	17.55	10	0.88	108	9.53	1.02	9.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.88	48	4.24	14	1.24	3	16.76	1	5.68		
Totals	57,161	57,470	835	14.53	—	—	43	0.75	952	16.56	—	—	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	66	1.15	407	7.08	135	2.35	14	16.49	24	28.74		
HALTEMPRICE DIVISION																														
Haltemprice U.D.	42,388	42,330	744	17.58	1.06	18.63	20	0.47	483	11.41	0.99	11.30	1	0.02	2	0.05	—	—	70	1.65	150	3.54	79	1.87	10	13.26	6	8.06		
HOLDERNESS DIVISION																														
Beverley M.B.	16,024	15,890	263	16.55	1.00	16.55	4	0.25	178	11.20	0.99	11.09	—	—	2	0.13	—	—	25	1.57	58	3.65	36	2.27	4	14.98	4	15.21		
Hedon M.B.	2,338	2,340	45	19.23	1.00	19.23	2	0.85	40	17.09	1.00	17.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.28	19	8.12	7	2.99	1	21.74	—	—		
Hornsea U.D.	5,949	5,750	76	13.22	1.13	14.94	1	0.17	93	16.17	0.71	11.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1.39	35	6.09	19	3.30	6	73.17	2	26.32		
Withernsea U.D.	4,963	4,840	82	16.94	1.09	18.46	5	1.03	62	12.81	0.84	10.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.62	18	3.72	10	2.07	1	12.05	2	24.39		
Beverley R.D.	23,133	23,650	384	16.24	1.09	17.70	18	0.76	260	10.99	1.02	11.21	1	0.04	2	0.08	—	—	22	0.93	97	4.10	49	2.07	11	27.85	6	15.63		
Holderness R.D.	20,367	20,370	333	16.35	1.14	18.64	7	0.34	222	10.90	0.96	10.46	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	35	1.72	60	2.95	36	1.77	5	14.79	2	6.01		
Totals	72,774	72,840	1,183	16.24	—	—	37	0.51	855	11.74	—	—	2	0.03	5	0.07	1	0.01	96	1.32	287	3.94	157	2.16	28	23.12	16	13.52		
HOWDENSHIRE DIVISION																														
Norton U.D.	4,773	4,840	65	13.43	1.09	14.64	4	0.83	60	12.40	1.01	12.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.03	23	4.75	13	2.69	—	—	—	—		
Derwent R.D.	13,631	13,760	195	14.17	1.05	14.88	9	0.65	180	13.08	0.86	11.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2.18	48	3.49	27	1.96	7	34.65	7	35.90		
Howden R.D.	12,115	12,070	201	16.65	1.08	17.98	10	0.83	146	12.10	0.91	11.01	—	—	1	0.08	—	—	14	1.16	36	2.98	29	2.40	2	9.85	3	14.93		
Norton R.D.	7,008	7,050	132	18.72	1.07	20.03	9	1.28	86	12.20	1.02	12.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.99	35	4.96	10	1.42	3	22.22	2	15.15		
Pocklington R.D.	13,933	14,150	218	15.41	1.07	16.49	5	0.35	176	12.44	0.99	12.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.92	62	4.38	32	2.26	4	18.02	2	9.17		
Totals	51,460	51,870	811	15.64	—	—	37	0.71	648	12.49	—	—	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	69	1.33	204	3.93	111	2.14	16	19.35	14	17.26		



TABLE V
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1961,
and previous Years

YEAR	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1944	185,940	3,562	19·2	156	44	2,409	13·1
1945	183,450	3,109	17·0	135	43	2,396	13·1
1946	194,720	3,739	19·2	139	37	2,355	12·1
1947	200,110	3,872	19·4	155	40	2,405	12·0
1948	205,900	3,432	16·7	111	32	2,205	10·7
1949	209,343	3,308	16·1	98	30	2,498	12·2
1950	212,070	3,187	15·0	83	26	2,423	11·4
1951	212,900	3,079	14·5	87	28	2,646	12·4
1952	212,600	3,173	14·9	76	24	2,432	11·4
1953	214,000	3,219	15·0	87	27	2,582	12·1
1954	217,000	3,085	14·2	71	23	2,687	12·4
1955	217,100	2,999	13·8	71	24	2,624	12·1
1956	217,500	3,141	14·4	76	24	2,707	12·4
1957	218,500	3,280	15·0	69	21	2,657	12·2
1958	218,900	3,136	14·3	70	22	2,753	12·6
1959	221,200	3,307	15·0	59	18	2,722	12·3
1960	224,470	3,477	15·5	67	19	2,745	12·2
1961	224,510	3,573	15·9	60	17	2,938	13·1

TABLE VI
Rainfall Returns, 1961

Station	Height of rain gauge above sea level	Observer	Total Rain-fall	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell	Average rainfall during the 10 years 1951 to 1960
Hempholme.....	11 feet	Mr. G. Ellison	inches 26·58	177	inches 25·80
Beverley	34 feet	Mr. H. Tomkys	25·60	164	24·88
North Cave	35 feet	Maj. J. H. Carver	26·69	184	25·73
Hornsea	35 feet	Mr. J. H. D. Howlett .	25·83	191	23·55
Bridlington	60 feet	Mr. Q. Campbell	27·35	181	26·78
Lowthorpe	63 feet	Mr. C. Kettlewell	23·99	185	25·81
Scampston	100 feet	Mr. R. Atkinson	24·20	162	25·94
Filey	122 feet	Mr. M. Hyslop	25·67	172	—*
Dalton Holme...	150 feet	Mr. R. C. Crossley ...	27·71	197	27·94
Birdsall.....	304 feet	Mr. J. Anderson	30·48	185	30·85
					* Average for past ten years not available.

My thanks are due to the observers for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1961



Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1961.

There have been no changes in the full-time medical staff although additional sessions have been required in order to cope with the increased volume of work. These sessions have been undertaken by part-time staff.

One of the assistant medical officers has continued to act as medical officer to the Child Guidance Clinic and it has been necessary for her to spend up to three days each week in this clinic in order to cope with the number of children who have been referred for treatment. The vacant post of educational psychologist has not yet been filled.

Mr. Jones, school dental officer in the Bridlington area, who has been with the County since 1948, retired in July on account of ill-health and there has been no applicant for this vacancy although it has been advertised on a number of occasions.

The full-time dental staff is now reduced to the principal dental officer and two assistants. It has therefore not been possible to provide a comprehensive dental service for all school children. Private dentists have been giving up to three sessions per week in Beverley in order to deal with dental emergencies and extractions.

Two speech therapists resigned, one in September and the other in December. A replacement was obtained in October for one of the therapists and she has worked mainly in the western area of the County.

In July, 1959 it was agreed to vary the routine medical inspection of the intermediate age group of school children. This variation was tried out in a number of the larger Junior schools in the County during 1960 and 1961. In 1960 the school nurse, in conjunction with

the parent and the head teacher, interviewed all ten-year-old children who were due to have their routine medical examination and, as a result of these interviews, those considered to require further medical advice or treatment were referred to a further session at which the school medical officer attended.

During 1961 this method of screening was replaced by a more detailed medical history which the parent was asked to complete for each ten-year-old child. These forms were examined by the school medical officer and from this history, combined with further information which was obtained by a visit of the nurse to the school, it was decided which children required a more detailed examination.

The results of the methods of examination carried out in 1960 and 1961 were compared with those in 1959 when routine medical inspection was carried out and it was found that there was no significant difference in the number of children referred for treatment, but that, by using the detailed medical history for screening in 1961, more use was made of the available medical and nursing time. This method was preferred by the medical, nursing and teaching staff as medical examination sessions became more interesting and rewarding for all concerned, and practically no time was wasted in seeing large numbers of healthy children as in 1959. Further details of these trials are shown on pages 71-73 of this report.

Reports by the Principal School Dental Officer, the Organiser of Physical Education and the Organiser of the School Meals Service are included in this report.

My thanks are again due to Dr. Ferguson for his help with the preparation of this report.

R. WATSON,
Principal School Medical Officer.

April, 1962.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Schools—Primary	190
Secondary	20
Nursery	1
Special.....	1
Number of Pupils—Primary	19,409
Secondary	12,296
Nursery	40
Special (a) From the County.....	91
(b) From other Authorities....	22
Number of pupils attending schools maintained by other Authorities	1,235

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The total number of pupils submitted for routine medical examinations was 9,575 and among these were found 676 defects needing treatment and 2,460 defects requiring further observation. In addition to these routine inspections 625 special examinations were carried out and as a result 253 defects were found which required some form of medical treatment and 32 defects were noted for which only observation was necessary. Three thousand, two hundred and thirty one re-examinations were also carried out. The total number of routine and special medical examinations was 13,431.

The detailed figures relating to routine medical examinations which have been conducted during the year are shown in the table on page 90.

Variation of Routine Medical Examinations

In July 1959, the Education Committee agreed to variations in the procedure for routine medical examination of the intermediate age group of school children for a trial period of two years. All children in this group are normally examined at the age of ten to eleven years, that is, during the last year in the primary school (Method 1). The variations from this routine method of examination were carried out in 1960 and 1961 in a number of the larger junior schools in the Holderness Divisional area.

During 1960 the screening of all 10 and 11 year old children was carried out at interviews between the parent, the head teacher and the school nurse (Method 2). As a result of these interviews those children considered to require further medical advice or treatment were referred to a further session at which the school medical officer attended. This method was found to be wasteful in time and, unless the parent was present, the purpose was defeated. In certain instances

the school nurse was spending more time over screening than the medical officer previously required for full routine inspection of all children.

During 1961 this method of screening was replaced by a more detailed medical history which each parent was asked to complete for their child (Method 3). These reports were examined by the school medical officer in conjunction with further information which was obtained by a visit of the nurse to the school and from this information it was decided which children required a more detailed examination by the medical officer.

The following table shows the results obtained (per thousand children) from the three methods of examination:—

	1959 Method 1	1960 Method 2	1961 Method 3
	Per 1,000 children	Per 1,000 children	Per 1,000 children
Referrals for treatment	71.1	66.6	65.2
Referrals for observation	150.6	83.7	391.6

It will be seen that there was comparatively little difference between the number of children referred for treatment but that a higher proportion of children were referred for observation under the screening method used in 1961.

The following table gives details of the attendances per thousand children required to be made by the medical and nursing staff in each of the methods mentioned above:—

	1959 Method 1	1960 Method 2	1961 Method 3
	Per 1,000 children	Per 1,000 children	Per 1,000 children
Medical Officer	50 sessions	12 sessions	*23.5 sessions
Nurse	50 sessions plus vision testing	12 + 43 = 55 sessions	23.5 sessions plus vision testing and discussions with head teacher.

*23.5 sessions for the medical officer includes the time spent examining all the medical histories returned by parents, together with the school medical cards.

It was found that there was considerable saving in the combined medical officer and nursing time by using Method 3 as compared with Methods 1 and 2.

The following observations as they affected the different persons involved in school medical examinations shows that Method 3 was generally more acceptable than either of the other two forms of examination:—

Medical Officer: In Method 1 much time was spent seeing large numbers of healthy children and other children who, although not entirely healthy, were already being cared for adequately by their family doctors. In Method 2 time was spent a little more usefully but again some of it was unnecessary. Method 3 gave the medical officer more time to spend on fewer children, all of whom required help or treatment for some specific medical condition. The school medical officer was, of course, not able to see so many children per session as all the children referred to him required more detailed examination.

Nurse: In Method 2 the interviews between parent, teacher and nurse resulted in a considerable waste of time. Method 3 necessitated the nurse visiting schools in advance of the school medical officer so that her attention could be drawn to any children who appeared to require medical attention; these visits took up a relatively small amount of the school nurses' time.

Parent: In Method 1 many parents were asked to come for interview when the child was perfectly healthy or when defects were being satisfactorily cared for. In Method 2 the same applied to a less extent and in addition parents were asked to come for a second time to the school. In Method 3, parents who came to a medical examination felt that their visit had not been unnecessary, and were usually glad to have the opportunity of discussing their child's health.

Teachers: Teaching staff much preferred Method 3 as they felt that this method cut down the amount of time wasted in medical examinations.

Clerical: Method 3, being new, took up more clerical time and may well continue to do so.

As a result of this trial which was carried out in the Holderness Divisional area, the Education Committee agreed that screening by a detailed medical history and enquiry in schools should replace routine medical inspection of the intermediate age group of school children for a period of three years, after which the position would be reviewed.

General Condition

The assessment of the general condition of all children examined at routine medical inspections is based on the individual opinion of each doctor. Medical Officers have been asked to record the general condition of the children they examined as either "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" and the results are shown in the table below:—

	No. of pupils inspected	No. found in "unsatisfactory" condition	Percentage
1956	9,784	59	0.6
1957	8,862	18	0.2
1958	6,583	14	0.2
1959	9,627	11	0.1
1960	10,370	11	0.1
1961	9,575	6	0.06

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

The school nurses carry out regular cleanliness surveys in schools and pay follow-up visits to children in their own homes in addition to assisting with routine and special medical inspections.

The following table shows the number of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County.

Visits to schools:—

Number of routine examination sessions.....	622
Number of follow-up visits.....	88
Number of examinations carried out.....	67,474

Visits to homes:—

Number of homes visited.....	1,544
Number of examinations carried out.....	1,820

Reasons for these examinations:—

Uncleanliness	354
Minor ailments	202
General condition.....	60
Other reasons.....	1,204

UNCLEANLINESS

The school nurses made 67,474 individual examinations during the year and 429 children were found to be infested, compared with 362 in the previous year.

The incidence of head infestation in secondary schools has been extremely low in recent years and in view of this a new system of inspection was introduced for a trial period of two years. Head inspections are now carried out annually early in the autumn term and these inspections are limited to girls under the age of 15 years. No subsequent examinations are made except to follow-up any infestation cases or on request from head teachers. Routine examinations continued as usual for all children attending primary schools.

The following table gives particulars of uncleanliness during the past ten years:—

Year	Number of examinations	Number of children infested	School population	Percentage of school population infested
1952	70,654	838	28,728	2·9
1953	79,424	931	29,767	3·1
1954	83,149	713	29,882	2·4
1955	77,410	607	30,146	2·0
1956	77,185	469	30,823	1·5
1957	71,095	551	31,071	1·7
1958	71,802	506	31,180	1·6
1959	70,555	531	33,577	1·6
1960	67,641	362	32,786	1·1
1961	67,474	429	33,093	1·3

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Four hundred and thirty-one children were found at periodic and special medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects; of these 380 had defective vision, 45 were suffering from squint and 6 had other defects. In addition, 990 children were under observation compared with 1,004 in the previous year. Of these 850 were under observation for defective vision, 124 for squint and 16 had other defects.

Refraction clinics were held at eleven centres in the County and these were staffed by a medical officer appointed by the Regional Hospital Board. During the year 1,501 individual children were seen at these clinics. Of the children attending 411 were new cases and 1,090 attended for re-examination. Among the new cases seen 227 (i.e. 55%) were recommended spectacles and among those re-examined 287 (i.e. 26%) were found to need a change in the spectacles they were wearing. In all cases the prescriptions for spectacles are taken by parents to opticians of their own choice.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The number of children referred for ear, nose and throat treatment was 128 compared with 177 in 1960. Two hundred and thirteen children were specially examined by means of the pure tone audiometer and, of these, 10 children were referred for specialist treatment.

It is hoped to extend the facilities for ascertaining minor degrees of deafness in children during their early years at school by routine audiometric examinations and it may be necessary to employ special nursing staff in order to cope with the increased amount of work involved.

The total number of ascertained partially deaf children in the County is 16, ten of whom are in special schools. Five partially deaf pupils do not need special education and are attending ordinary schools and the remaining child may be admitted to a residential special school on attaining the age of five years.

Some years ago a speech training unit was purchased for use by an intelligent deaf child with minimal hearing. This unit has been used at home to help the parents to train the child with the help of a part-time peripatetic teacher of the deaf. As a result, this child has been able to attend an ordinary school using a hearing aid. In my view the cost of this speech training unit has been fully justified for this case alone, as it has undoubtedly helped this child to use her potential ability to the maximum, and to keep up with pupils of her own age group in an ordinary school.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Three sessions were held at the Bridlington orthopaedic clinic and 21 children were seen, of whom three were new cases. Twenty-four East Riding children attended other Authorities' clinics at Malton,

Scarborough and York. In addition, one child was referred to the Hull Children's Hospital.

Fourteen children were admitted to and thirteen discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

MINOR AILMENTS

The table below shows the total number of children attending minor ailment clinics throughout the County and the various types of defect which were treated, together with the number of children receiving home visits by school nurses:—

Defects	1960			1961		
	No. of children		Total	No. of children		Total
	attend- ing clinics	receiving home visits		attend- ing clinics	receiving home visits	
Ringworm (head)....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm (body)....	2	—	2	2	—	2
Scabies	—	—	—	2	—	2
Impetigo	108	8	116	63	4	67
Other skin diseases...	760	57	817	469	5	474
Minor eye defects....	213	14	227	117	13	130
Minor ear defects and deafness	186	7	193	125	—	125
Minor injuries, bruises, etc.....	2,405	107	2,512	1,855	30	1,885
Totals ...	3,674	193	3,867	2,633	52	2,685

There has been a notable reduction in the number of attendances at minor ailment clinics, 6,796 compared with 12,929 in 1960. This is partly due to fewer children having suffered from skin diseases, particularly verrucas for which a relatively large number of school children required treatment in the previous year. I think it is also true to say that skin diseases generally are now less prevalent and minor septic conditions of the eyes, ears, nose, throat and skin are no longer so commonly seen in our schools.

The minor ailment sessions are mainly conducted by the school nurses who refer any case of a more serious nature to the child's family doctor, or in some cases, to the school medical officer.

Sunray Treatment

Forty-five ultra violet light sessions were held at the Beverley School Clinic and 16 children made a total of 111 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

Early in July an outbreak of epidemic sore throat occurred in the primary schools in the Cottingham area. The children affected suffered from severe headache and rise in temperature, occasionally associated with inflamed eyes. Vomiting and sickness accompanied

by gastro-intestinal symptoms were common, and in the final stages coryza and cough developed. The attack lasted between four and seven days and recovery was complete in all cases. In the infants' school 185 out of 330 children and 6 members of the staff were affected and in the adjoining girls' school 30 out of 250 children and 2 staff suffered from this condition. Bacteriological tests proved negative and no virus was isolated.

A similar outbreak of epidemic sore throat occurred at the Etton Pasture Special School during the latter part of the summer term. At one time there were some 60 children confined to bed in the school dormitories and in order to minimize the spread of infection all fit children were sent home before the end of the term. All children completely recovered after five to seven days. Bacteriological examination of nose and throat swabs gave negative results; it was presumed that the outbreak was due to a virus infection.

One pupil at Etton Pasture Residential School was found to be suffering from tuberculosis and was admitted to hospital.

Towards the end of the year an outbreak of dysentery caused by *Shigella Sonne* occurred in the Anlaby-Willerby area. The three schools concerned had all modern sanitary conveniences, adequate in number, but despite this and stringent precautions to prevent the spread of infection in the schools, the number of cases continued to increase until brought to an abrupt end by the closure of the schools at the end of the term.

During the latter part of the Autumn term a fairly extensive outbreak of an influenzal type of illness occurred in schools in various parts of the County and this resulted in the attendance rate falling in some schools to as low as 50%.

The following absences from schools throughout the County due to infectious diseases were recorded, viz.:

Chicken Pox	Mumps	Measles
2,121	2,498	4,402

It is pleasing to report that there have been no outbreaks of food poisoning in any of the County's schools.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

The number of full-time dental officers was reduced to three by the retirement of Mr. Jones in July. Mr. Jones has rendered most valuable service in his twelve years with the County in the Bridlington area. It has not been possible to fill this vacancy but part-time assistance was forthcoming which made it possible to keep the Bridlington clinic open until October. Another part-time officer began a weekly session at the Beverley clinic.

The County Council has intimated willingness to employ dental auxiliaries but out of the first batch of auxiliaries who will complete their training in 1962, it is not expected that any will be available for work with this Authority during that year. As auxiliaries must work

under the direction and supervision of a dental officer it is obvious that dental services deficient in man-power will not appreciably benefit. Dental officers must be the first essential, and clinics will need to be so designed that facilities will exist to enable auxiliaries easily to obtain the supervision that will be necessary. This may probably result in an increased need for fixed as against mobile clinics.

Three high-speed turbine drills which were made available during the year have made the task of cavity preparation in teeth less tedious for the operator. It is satisfactory to note that most children tolerated this new drill very well.

The poliomyelitis epidemic in Hull during the autumn seriously affected the running of the service as it was considered advisable during the period to limit extraction of teeth and therefore, for five weeks, only very necessary extractions were carried out. In one area a number of schools had to be re-visited with the mobile dental unit on successive days in order that the routine extractions which had been postponed could be undertaken.

It is unfortunately still noted that a very few parents refuse treatment for their children, even though these children may have atrocious mouths. Repeated efforts to get the co-operation of these parents have been made and have failed. There is no doubt that children must be trained to accept the principles of dental hygiene as part of their upbringing and that parents must be brought to realise their responsibility in this matter. Only in this way may we overcome the prejudices, fears or obstinacies of this group of people and thereby obtain healthier mouths for more children. Efforts to combat dental caries received much prominence throughout the year, and rules of oral hygiene were continually being brought before the child by pamphlets, posters and other media. Towards the end of the year an appointment card which incorporated the rules of oral hygiene was issued by this Authority.

The children at the Etton Pasture Residential Special School had their usual annual inspection and treatment. It is interesting to record that most treatment is required for the new entrants. Very little treatment is found to be necessary for those children who have been in residence for some years. It is evident, therefore, that where dietary habits are controlled, tooth-brush drill maintained and the children kept from indiscriminate consumption of carbohydrates, caries is less prevalent.

G. R. SMITH,
Principal School Dental Officer.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to school children from the age of 13 years and in certain instances it may be offered to children over 10 years of age. It is also available to students at University and Training Colleges.

During the year this type of vaccination was offered to 1,997 children of whom 1,466 (i.e. 73 %) accepted. A total of 1,400 children were skin tested and of these 1,085 (i.e. 77·5 %) showed a negative test and therefore needed vaccination with B.C.G. Arrangements were made as far as possible for children with a positive skin test to be x-rayed, and for this facility to be extended to members of their families.

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination carried out during the past six years:—

Year	No. of school children Mantoux tested	Positive reactors	Negative reactors	Number vaccinated
1956	1,101	321 (29·2 %)	776	767
1957	679	182 (26·8 %)	497	494
1958	1,123	309 (26·0 %)	832	767
1959	1,723	292 (16·9 %)	1,423	1,408
1960	2,429	538 (22·1 %)	1,876	1,848
1961	1,400	281 (20·0 %)	1,085	1,085

SPEECH THERAPY

The relatively large number of children requiring treatment for speech defects had been substantially reduced by September when one of the speech therapists resigned. This resignation resulted in the closing of a number of clinics until the end of October when a replacement was appointed.

In December a further resignation was received and as a result only two speech therapists were working in the County at the end of the year. It was therefore decided to reduce the number of weekly sessions at some of the clinics and it was thus possible to keep most of the centres open in order to ensure continuity of treatment for the children.

The total number of children who received speech therapy in clinics, schools and at home was 302. At the end of the year 174 children were receiving treatment, 128 had been discharged and 314 children were awaiting treatment.

The following table shows the various types of speech defects for which treatment was given:—

Type of speech defect	No. of children receiving treatment at end of the year	No. of children discharged during year
Dyslalia	105	89
Dysphasia	14	5
Dysarthria	6	2
Cleft Palate	15	5
Stammer	34	27
Totals	174	128

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, it is the duty of the Local Education Authority to ascertain which children in their area require special educational treatment. These children are usually reported to the school medical officer by head teachers, or are found at routine medical inspections. The total number of children ascertained as handicapped during the year was 70 and the following table shows the results of these examinations in the various categories:—

Category	Recommended for education in special schools	Recommended for education in prim./sec. schools	Recommended for home tuition
Blind	—	—	—
Partially sighted	2	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—
Partially-deaf	—	1	—
Educationally sub-normal	24	17*	—
Epileptic	—	—	—
Maladjusted	2	—	—
Physically handicapped	4	4	—
Speech	1	—	—
Delicate	5	7	3
Totals	38	29	3

*Included in this figure are 8 children who were admitted to the special classes for educationally sub-normal children in an ordinary primary school.

The total number of children on the Register of Handicapped Pupils at the 31st December, 1961, is shown in the following table:—

	Recommended for education in special schools			Not recommended for education in special schools		Attending independent schools	Total	
	In special schools	Attending prim./sec. schools	Not attending school	Attending prim./sec. schools	Not attending school		Boys	Girls
Blind	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Partially-sighted	4	2	2	2	—	—	7	3
Deaf	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Partially-deaf	10	2	1	3	—	—	6	10
Educationally sub-normal.....	92	61	1	65	—	—	134	85
Epileptic	1	—	—	8	1	—	5	5
Maladjusted	1	2	—	2	—	2	6	1
Physically handicapped	12	3	6	27	9	—	32	25
Speech.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Delicate	5	9	—	15	5	—	18	16

Details of handicapped pupils admitted to and discharged from special schools during the year are as follows:—

Defect	Special School	Number maintained at 31.12.60	Admitted during 1961	Discharged during 1961	Number maintained at 31.12.61
Blind and partially-sighted	Exhall Grange, Coventry	2	—	1	1
	Wold Road, Hull	—	1	—	1
	Sunshine House, Leamington	1	—	—	1
	Henshaws, Manchester	2	—	—	2
	Sheffield School	1	—	—	1
	Blatchington Court, Seaford	1	—	1	—
Deaf and partially-deaf	St. Johns, Boston Spa . .	2	—	—	2
	Hamilton Lodge, Brighton	1	—	1	—
	Yorks. Res. School, Doncaster	14	1	3	12
	Sutton School, Hull	2	—	—	2
	Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames	—	1	—	1
Educationally sub-normal	Etton Pasture, near Beverley	84	16	22	90
	Northumberland Ave., Hull	—	1	—	1
	Fulford Road, York	—	1	—	1
Epileptic	Sedgwick House, Kendal	1	—	—	1
Maladjusted	Etton Pasture, near Beverley	1	—	—	1
	Wm. Hy. Smith School				
	Brighthouse	—	1	—	1
	Rudolph Steiner, Sussex	1	—	—	1
Physically handicapped	Ld. Mayor Treloar College, Froyle	1	—	—	1
	Park Avenue, Hull	6	1	1	6
	Welburn Hall, Kirby-Moorside	5	1	1	5
	Bradstock Lockett, Southport	—	1	—	1
Delicate	Ingleborough Hall, Clapham	1	—	—	1
	Suntrap School, Hayling Island	—	1	1	—
	Park Place, Henley-on-Thames	1	—	1	—
	Oak Bank, Sevenoaks . . .	—	1	1	—
	Netherside Hall, Skipton	3	—	2	1
	Northfield Open Air, York	—	2	—	2

The number of children attending special schools during recent years is as follows:—

	Blind and partially- sighted	Deaf and partially- deaf	Educ. Sub- normal	Epileptic	Malad- justed	Physically handi- capped	Delicate
1956	4	19	62	1	1	10	7
1957	5	22	74	—	1	12	3
1958	7	19	90	—	1	15	5
1959	6	23	85	1	2	15	3
1960	7	19	84	1	2	12	5
1961	6	17	92	1	3	13	4

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

During the course of the year school medical officers specially examined 81 children who were suspected of being educationally sub-normal. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:—

Recommended for notification to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(4)	11
Recommended for admission to a residential school for educationally sub-normal children.....	24
Recommended for admission to a day special class in an ordinary primary school.....	14
Recommended to remain at ordinary school.....	3
Not educationally sub-normal.....	9
Decision deferred.....	13
Re-examinations	5

Two cases which were examined under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 were awaiting the Minister's decision at the end of the year following appeals by the parents.

ETTON PASTURE SPECIAL SCHOOL

The children are under the medical care of a local general practitioner who also pays a routine visit to the school every Thursday. In addition, the school nurse attends each Tuesday and Friday to see to the treatment of all minor conditions.

An outbreak of epidemic sore throat occurred amongst the pupils during the latter part of the summer term, the details of which are referred to under the infectious diseases section of this report.

Three children received psychiatric treatment, one as an in-patient at Broadgate Hospital and the other two at Brandesburton Hall.

One child attended the Child Guidance Clinic for a number of sessions.

A 14-year-old boy developed osteomyelitis and was admitted as an emergency case to the local hospital.

Only one accident occurred at the school and the child involved was treated for a scalp wound.

In addition, the general practitioner treated one case of bronchial pneumonia and one case of cystitis as well as numerous minor ailments such as boils.

Following Mass Radiography one member of the staff was suspected to be suffering from a chest infection and arrangements were immediately made for all the children and staff at the school to be skin tested and the positive reactors were subsequently x-rayed at the Westwood Hospital. As a result of this investigation one boy was found to be suffering from a tuberculous infection of the lung. He was immediately isolated and removed for treatment to the Northfield Sanatorium, Driffeld.

CHILD GUIDANCE

One of the assistant school medical officers continued to hold regular sessions with the help of the full-time social worker. A total of 167 clinic sessions were held, and the social worker made 322 visits to homes and schools. One hundred and eleven children were referred to the Clinic from the following sources:—

Educational	40
Medical	54
Parent	7
Court Cases	7
Social Agency	3
Total	111

A total of 66 cases were carried forward from 1960, 53 of which were receiving treatment and the remaining 13 cases were on the waiting list. One hundred and eleven cases were referred to the Clinic, making a total case load of 177 children to be seen and of this number, 147 received treatment.

The following table shows the number of interviews carried out by the clinic staff:—

Diagnostic interviews	Treatment interviews	Reviews	Parent interviews	Total No. interviews
102	236	2	229	569

Out of a total case load of 177 children, 115 cases were closed and a summary of these is given below. At the end of the year 32 children were being seen by the clinic staff and 30 cases were on the waiting list.

Improved or completed (advice or treatment).....	93
Placement (Special School, Children's Home, etc.)....	4
Not followed up*.....	13
Transfer to other area or agency.....	5
Total	115

*Lack of co-operation, symptoms cleared, etc.

The new cases referred to the Clinic were, after diagnosis, placed into the following broad categories according to the type of problem and the kind of clinical treatment that they would require:—

Advisory	Treatment	School problems	Test only	Not followed up
59	34	4	1	13

The following table is a summary of the major cases examined by the clinic staff:—

Nervous Disorders	10
Habit Disorders	16
Behaviour Disorders.....	54
Organic Disorders.....	1
Psychotic Disorders	4
Educational	2

ENURETIC CLINIC

A total of 44 cases were referred from infant welfare centres and by school medical officers, local general practitioners, and consultant paediatricians. Thirty-two cases which were receiving treatment in 1960 continued to be seen by the clinic staff in 1961. In addition, there were five cases on the waiting list at the end of the previous year making a total case load of 81 children.

No. of children who received treatment	56
No. of attendances made.....	199
No. of cases completed.....	33
No. of uncompleted cases.....	23
No. of children on waiting list.....	5
No. of children who failed appointments.....	20

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A comprehensive programme of physical education was carried out in all schools. We are still fortunate in having a large proportion of fully qualified specialist teachers of physical education in our secondary schools; there is a national shortage of specialists which will become worse in the near future. In the primary schools much good work is to be found and credit is due to those teachers who willingly give of their time after school hours in a wide field of activities including cricket, netball, athletics, football, hockey, rounders, folk dancing, camping and youth hostelling. Country schools were linked together for weekly joint sessions of organised games where this was convenient.

It was again possible to increase the number of children who received swimming instruction, and many schools made special efforts to give instruction out of school hours when it was not possible to include swimming in the school time-table. A landmark was reached in 1961 when a swimming pool at a junior school was opened, the first in the East Riding. Thanks for this are due to the staff and parents who made this possible with the help of a grant from the Authority. Each child in this school will have a wonderful opportunity of learning to swim at an early age and, apart from the life-saving element, will derive great benefits in health and enjoyment from this pastime which can be carried on throughout life.

The facilities of gymnasia and playing fields at secondary schools are well used by the youth clubs and evening institutes. When boys and girls leave school they are encouraged to continue with gymnastics or games which they learned at school, or to participate in games which are new to them. Organised competitions which stimulated interest in this field, were held in athletics, netball, badminton, table tennis, football, and tennis.

A week-end course was held at Bridlington for senior members of youth clubs to introduce them to physical activities which could be pursued indoors during the winter.

The number of boys and girls in secondary schools and youth clubs who are working for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award increased. A great deal of healthy physical activity is called for in the scheme of work and camping is necessary for the expedition. This year the camping course for teachers and youth leaders was held at Farndale in the North Riding. The girls' scheme has not been operating as long as the boys', but eight girls have now gained their silver awards. Ten more boys were presented with their silver awards and eleven who had passed the final series of tests went to St. James' Palace to receive their gold awards from the Duke of Edinburgh in December. It is hoped that these boys will now offer their services to their clubs to help train other boys who are working for these Awards.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK

The number of pupils taking school meals this year once again increased. On a normal school day, 17,297 pupils had school dinners compared with 16,666 at the same time in the previous year. The

percentage of pupils present at school and taking meals increased from 55·36 in 1960 to 56·07 in 1961. About 1,500 of the meals supplied to pupils daily were free.

It would appear that the small but persistent decline over the last few years in the number of pupils taking school milk has been arrested. The percentage of pupils drinking milk rose from 77·38 in 1960 to 80·03, a percentage not reached since 1955. 96·55% of the Primary School children drank milk but only 55·10% of the Secondary School pupils, the total number of milk drinkers in Maintained Schools being 24,920 against 23,385 in 1960. In addition arrangements were made for the supply of milk to 1,642 pupils in Non-Maintained Schools.

All the milk was pasteurised except supplies to five small village schools with a total of 143 milk drinkers for whom only tuberculin tested milk was available. All supplies were in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles, except for two schools with a total of 39 milk drinkers, at which one-pint bottles had to be accepted.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

As in past years, the co-operation of school staffs has been invaluable in dealing with the clerical work in connection with medical inspections and in weighing children prior to such inspection. For this assistance and for that given by the school welfare officers, I would like to record my appreciation.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING COLLEGES, ETC.

A total of 145 candidates for admission to training colleges and 26 entrants to the teaching profession were examined by the medical staff of the School Health Service.

CLINICS

At the end of the year the following clinics were being held:—

Type of clinic	Location	Frequency of sessions
A. Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examinations and treatment	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Five sessions weekly
	Beverley Longcroft C.S. School	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Five sessions weekly
	Cottingham Clinic	Two sessions weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	Two sessions weekly
	Filey C.S. School	Five sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
	Hornsea C.S. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Hunsley Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
B. Dental *	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Three sessions weekly
	Pocklington Co. Primary School	One session weekly
C. Ophthalmic	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Beverley, Lord Roberts Road	Six sessions every four weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Four sessions every four weeks
	Driffeld I.W.C.	Four sessions every twelve weeks
	Fulford Church Hall	Two sessions every four weeks
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Eleven sessions every three months
	Market Weighton C.S. School	Two sessions every three months
	Norton Church Hall, Langton Road	Two sessions every four weeks
	Pocklington School Clinic	Twelve sessions annually
	South Holderness C.S. School	Two sessions every eight weeks
	Withernsea High School	Two sessions every eight weeks
D. Orthopaedic	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	As required

*In addition four mobile dental clinics were in use.

Type of clinic	Location	Frequency of sessions
E. Speech therapy	Barlby Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Beverley, Market Place	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington, Hilderthorpe	
	Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Cottingham Clinic	One session weekly
	Driffeld I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Driffeld Co. Sec. Girls' School	One session weekly
	Fulford Church Hall	One session weekly
	Hessle C.E. Junior School	One session weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue	
	School	One session weekly
	Hornsea, County Library	One session weekly
	Market Weighton Co. Sec.	
	School	One session weekly
	Norton, Co. Primary School	Two sessions weekly
	Pocklington Co. Primary	
	School	One session weekly
	South Holderness Co. Sec.	
	School	One session weekly
	Withernsea High School	One session weekly
F. Ultra Violet light	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Two sessions weekly

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	25	25	100.0	—	—
1956	1,686	1,685	99.94	1	.06
1955	1,333	1,332	99.92	1	.08
1954	674	670	99.4	4	.6
1953	126	126	100.0	—	—
1952	40	40	100.0	—	—
1951	2,032	2,032	100.0	—	—
1950	306	306	100.0	—	—
1949	50	50	100.0	—	—
1948	36	36	100.0	—	—
1947	2,723	2,723	100.0	—	—
1946 and earlier	544	544	100.0	—	—
Totals	9,575	9,569	99.94	6	.06

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For other conditions	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957 and later	—	5	5
1956	31	57	83
1955	32	97	120
1954	19	43	59
1953	7	6	12
1952	2	3	5
1951	102	44	138
1950	16	12	27
1949	9	1	10
1948	2	2	3
1947	110	56	162
1946 and earlier	10	10	20
Totals	340	336	644

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections.....	625
Number of re-inspections.....	3,231
Total.....	<u>3,856</u>

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons.....	67,474
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested.....	429
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944).....	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944).....	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

N.B.—The symbol 'T' indicates need for treatment and 'O' indicates need for observation.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	3	22	5	15	10	17	18	54
5	Eyes—a. Vision	79	267	118	312	142	254	339	833
	b. Squint	39	65	—	17	5	42	44	124
	c. Other.....	1	4	2	4	—	8	3	16
6	Ears—a. Hearing.....	22	77	9	7	9	10	40	94
	b. Otitis Media	1	24	1	2	1	6	3	32
	c. Other.....	2	13	—	1	—	—	2	14
7	Nose and Throat.....	36	294	10	31	12	79	58	404
8	Speech.....	39	51	13	4	17	11	69	66
9	Lymphatic Glands...	—	44	—	5	—	32	—	81
10	Heart.....	1	14	2	12	2	14	5	40
11	Lungs	1	95	—	19	1	41	2	155
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	6	8	2	—	1	3	9	11
	b. Other	2	67	7	15	1	27	10	109
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	—	2	1	12	—	17	1	31
	b. Feet	3	32	1	6	1	14	5	52
	c. Other.....	2	28	6	29	5	21	13	78
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	—	10	—	5	—	10	—	25
	b. Other	1	13	—	4	—	7	1	24
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	—	9	—	6	2	11	2	26
	b. Stability	18	81	2	5	7	39	27	125
16	Abdomen	—	3	—	4	1	8	1	15
17	Other.....	12	21	6	10	6	20	24	51

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils requiring treatment	Pupils requiring observation
Skin	85	—
Eyes—a. Vision	41	17
b. Squint	1	—
c. Other	3	—
Ears—a. Hearing	2	2
b. Otitis Media	16	—
c. Other	—	—
Nose and Throat.....	7	—
Speech.....	11	—
Lymphatic Glands.....	1	—
Heart.....	—	3
Lungs	1	2
Developmental—		
a. Hernia	—	—
b. Other	1	2
Orthopaedic—		
a. Posture	—	—
b. Feet	3	2
c. Other	61	3
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy	—	—
b. Other	1	—
Psychological—		
a. Development	1	—
b. Stability	4	1
Abdomen	1	—
Other.....	13	—

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND
ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint. . . .	130
Errors of refraction (including squint).	1,501
Total	1,631
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed.	514

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) For diseases of the ear.	1
(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	137
(c) For other nose and throat conditions.	33
Received other forms of treatment.	236
Total	407
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1961	—
(b) in previous years	2

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments.	46
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects.	—
Total	46

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	2
Scabies	2
Impetigo.	67
Other skin diseases	474
Total	545

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics.....	147

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated by speech therapists.....	302

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments.....	1,885
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements.....	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination.....	1,085
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Ultra Violet Light.....	16
Physiotherapy	3

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:			
(a) At periodic inspections	6,857		
(b) As specials	812		
	—	Total (1)	7,669
(2) Number found to require treatment.....			4,899
(3) Number offered treatment.....			4,024
(4) Number actually treated.....			3,250
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h).....			6,128
(6) Half-days devoted to:—			
(a) Periodic (school) inspection.....	60		
(b) Treatment.....	1,353		
	—	Total (6)	1,413
(7) Fillings:—			
(a) Permanent teeth.....	4,456		
(b) Temporary teeth	66		
	—	Total (7)	4,522
(8) Number of teeth filled:—			
(a) Permanent teeth.....	3,939		
(b) Temporary teeth	65		
	—	Total (8)	4,004

(9) Extractions:—

(a) Permanent teeth	1,231		
(b) Temporary teeth	2,927		
	<u> </u>	Total (9)	4,158

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction 1,367

(11) Orthodontics:—

(a) Cases commenced during the year	52
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	26
(c) Cases completed during the year	39
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	4
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	77
(f) Removable appliances fitted	85
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
(h) Total attendances	656

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 28

(13) Other operations:—

(a) Permanent teeth	750		
(b) Temporary teeth	58		
	<u> </u>	Total (13)	808



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